

MCQ SERIES

BLIE 229

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UNIT 1-8

SAKET SHARMA



Q1. Which librarian is credited with suggesting the idea that led to the invention of punched card machinery, which later contributed to the development of IBM?

- A. Dr. John Shaw Billing**
- B. Herman Hollerith**
- C. Mukhopadhyay**
- D. Rayward**

Answer: A. Dr. John Shaw Billing

Explanation: Dr. John Shaw Billing, the then librarian of the Surgeon-General's Library (now the National Library of Medicine), suggested the idea that inspired Herman Hollerith to develop punched card machinery. This innovation eventually led to the formation of the Tabulating Machine Company, which later became IBM. Herman Hollerith, an employee of the Census Bureau of the USA, founded the company in 1896. This historical contribution highlights the significant impact of library professionals on technological advancements in computing and library automation.

Q2. What major event occurred in the 1936-1959 period related to library automation?

- A. Introduction of the 'Memex' concept**
- B. Use of IBM 402, 403, and 407 for data manipulation**
- C. Launch of Project 'MEDLARS'**
- D. Development of the KWIC index by H.P. Luhn**

Answer: B. Use of IBM 402, 403, and 407 for data manipulation

Explanation: During the 1936-1959 period, a significant advancement in library automation was the use of IBM 402, 403, and 407 machines for manipulating, analyzing, sorting, and retrieving data. This period also saw the introduction of punched cards for circulation control and the concept of 'Memex' introduced by Vannevar Bush in 1945. However, the use of IBM machines for data processing was a key event in the library automation history of this era.

Q3. Which project, started in 1961, aimed to measure the efficiencies of information retrieval systems using computers?

- A. Project 'Intrex'**
- B. Project 'MEDLARS'**
- C. Library Automation Project MARC**
- D. BALLOTS**

Answer: B. Project 'MEDLARS'

Explanation: Project 'MEDLARS' (Medical Literature Analysis and Retrieval System) was initiated in 1961 with the goal of applying computer technology to measure the efficiency of information retrieval systems. This project marked an important development in library automation by leveraging computers to enhance the retrieval of medical literature.

Q4. What breakthrough related to library automation was introduced in 1962?

- A. Introduction of the KWIC index**
- B. Computerized circulation system**
- C. Online interactive computer system**
- D. Project 'BALLOTS'**

Answer: B. Computerized circulation system

Explanation: In 1962, the first computerized circulation system was introduced. This development marked a significant advancement in library automation, transitioning from manual processes to automated systems for managing library checkouts and returns.

Q5. Which initiative, started in 1965, aimed to provide a format for machine-readable cataloguing data?

- A. Project 'Intrex'**
- B. Library Automation Project MARC**
- C. KWIC index**
- D. Project 'MEDLARS'**

Answer: B. Library Automation Project MARC

Explanation: The Library Automation Project MARC (Machine-Readable Cataloging), initiated

in 1965 by the Library of Congress, aimed to establish a standard format for machine-readable cataloguing data. This project played a crucial role in the development of automated cataloguing systems in libraries.

Q6. What significant development in library automation occurred in 1971?

- A. Establishment of OCLC
- B. Introduction of minicomputers for circulation automation
- C. Development of ISO-2709
- D. Introduction of bar-coded books

Answer: A. Establishment of OCLC

Explanation: The Ohio College Library Center (OCLC) was established in 1971 to facilitate library cooperation and reduce processing costs. This organization played a pivotal role in the development of library networks and the creation of WorldCat, one of the largest bibliographic databases in the world.

Q7. Which standard for data exchange format was developed in 1973?

- A. ISO-2709
- B. ISBD
- C. MARC
- D. OPAC

Answer: A. ISO-2709

Explanation: ISO-2709, developed in 1973, is the international standard for data exchange formats in libraries. It provided a framework for encoding bibliographic information to facilitate data exchange between different library systems.

Q8. What was a major library automation achievement in the 1980s?

- A. Introduction of minicomputers
- B. Development of WorldCat
- C. Remote access to online databases
- D. Establishment of ISBDs

Answer: C. Remote access to online databases

Explanation: During the 1980s, remote access to online databases became a reality, marking a significant advancement in library automation. This development allowed users to access information from databases without being physically present in the library.

Q9. What change in library automation packages occurred in the mid-1980s?

- A. Shift towards relational architecture
- B. Introduction of OPAC
- C. Appearance of CD-ROM databases
- D. Integrated automation packages

Answer: D. Integrated automation packages

Explanation: In the mid-1980s, integrated automation packages began to appear, alongside the implementation of barcoded circulation systems. These packages combined various library functions into a single system, enhancing the efficiency of library operations.

Q10. What technology became popular for library access during the 1980s?

- A. OPAC (Online Public Access Catalog)
- B. CD-ROM databases
- C. Shared copy-cataloguing systems
- D. Computer-based acquisition systems

Answer: A. OPAC (Online Public Access Catalog)

Explanation: OPAC (Online Public Access Catalog) gained popularity in the 1980s, providing users with an electronic means to search and access library catalogs. This technology was widely implemented on campus-wide LANs, making library resources more accessible to users.

Q11. Which protocol released in 1995 was designed to share bibliographical information and address problems with database searching across different languages?

- A. Dublin Core Metadata Standard
- B. Z39.50

- C. OAI/PMH
D. MARC 21

Answer: B. Z39.50

Explanation: The Z39.50 protocol, released in 1995, was specifically developed to facilitate the sharing of bibliographical information and to resolve issues related to searching across databases with different search languages. This protocol played a crucial role in enhancing resource sharing and interoperability between library systems.

Q12. What significant library automation development occurred in 1995?

- A. Release of MARC 21
B. Introduction of RFID-based inventory management
C. Emergence of multimedia databases
D. Release of Dublin Core Metadata Standard

Answer: D. Release of Dublin Core Metadata Standard

Explanation: The Dublin Core Metadata Standard was released in 1995 and provided a set of metadata elements to describe digital resources. This standard facilitated better resource discovery and interoperability across digital libraries and other information systems.

Q13. Which library technology began to appear for almost all automated libraries during the late 1990s?

- A. Web-OPAC
B. RFID-based inventory management
C. Full text access over Internet
D. Multimedia databases

Answer: A. Web-OPAC

Explanation: Web-OPAC (Online Public Access Catalog) became increasingly common in the late 1990s, providing users with web-based access to library catalogs. This technology allowed users to search and manage library resources online.

Q14. What concept introduced by IFLA in 1998 provided a new conceptual data model for bibliographical databases?

- A. MARC 21
B. FRBR
C. OAI/PMH
D. Dublin Core Metadata Standard

Answer: B. FRBR

Explanation: The FRBR (Functional Requirements for Bibliographic Records) model, introduced by IFLA in 1998, offered a new conceptual framework for organizing bibliographic data. It aimed to improve the way bibliographic records are structured and accessed in library systems.

Q15. What technology emerged as a one-stop access interface for library services, combining multiple functions into a single system?

- A. Integrated access interface
B. RFID-based inventory management
C. Eprint archives
D. MARC 21

Answer: A. Integrated access interface

Explanation: The integrated access interface emerged as a significant development in library automation, providing a unified platform that combined various library functions into a single access point. This innovation facilitated easier and more efficient access to library resources and services.

Q16. Which activity involves making it apparent that a procedure should be commenced?

- A. Authorise
B. Activate
C. Record
D. Initiate

Answer: D. Initiate

Explanation: The "Initiate" activity refers to the action of making it clear that a procedure should begin. It marks the starting point of a process by indicating that action is necessary.

Q17. What is the purpose of the "Authorize" activity in library procedures?

- A. To notify library staff or users that an action has been taken**
- B. To implement a procedure by taking appropriate actions**
- C. To approve the decision to carry out a certain procedure**
- D. To record what action has been taken**

Answer: C. To approve the decision to carry out a certain procedure

Explanation: The "Authorize" activity involves obtaining approval before proceeding with a procedure. It ensures that the necessary permissions are granted before any further actions are taken.

Q18. Which definition best describes a "standard" in the context of library and information systems?

- A. A document with rules, guidelines, or characteristics established by consensus**
- B. A concise statement of requirements for a material, process, or service**
- C. A statement of policy by a person or group having authority**
- D. An ideal pattern or model procedure**

Answer: A. A document with rules, guidelines, or characteristics established by consensus

Explanation: A "standard" is defined as a document established by consensus and approved by a recognized body, providing rules, guidelines, or characteristics for common and repeated use. It aims to achieve the optimum degree of order in a given context.

Q19. Which organization is responsible for developing standards related to libraries, documentation, and information centers?

- A. BIS (Bureau of Indian Standards)**
- B. NISO (National Information Standards**

Organization)

- C. TC 46 (ISO Technical Committee)**
- D. BSI (British Standards Institute)**

Answer: C. TC 46 (ISO Technical Committee)

Explanation: TC 46 (Technical Committee 46) of the International Standards Organization (ISO) is responsible for standardization in practices related to libraries, documentation, information centers, and other related fields. It ensures consistency and quality across various library and information services.

Q20. What role does the MARC 21 family of standards play in library systems?

- A. It provides guidelines for bibliographic data exchange**
- B. It includes specifications for library supplies and equipment**
- C. It offers a framework for library and information sciences**
- D. It defines metadata standards for web content**

Answer: A. It provides guidelines for bibliographic data exchange

Explanation: The MARC 21 family of standards, released in 1999, offers a format for machine-readable cataloging data, which is crucial for bibliographic data exchange. It ensures consistency and compatibility in cataloging across different library systems.

Q21. Which standard is specifically designed for bibliographic data interoperability in automated library systems?

- A. Z39.50**
- B. ISO 2709**
- C. ISO/CD 28560-1**
- D. BS ISO 9735-9:2002**

Answer: B. ISO 2709

Explanation: ISO 2709 is the standard for bibliographic data interoperability, providing a format for exchanging bibliographic information between different systems, which is essential for ensuring consistent data handling across libraries.

Q22. Which protocol standard is used for distributed cataloguing?

- A. Z39.50
- B. Z39.71
- C. Z39.83-1
- D. ISO/CD 28560-2

Answer: A. Z39.50

Explanation: The Z39.50 protocol standard is used for distributed cataloguing, allowing libraries to search and retrieve bibliographic records from other libraries' databases, facilitating interlibrary cooperation.

Q23. What is the purpose of the Z39.83-1 (NISO Circulation Interchange Part 1) standard?

- A. To provide guidelines for RFID data models
- B. To establish protocols for circulation interchange
- C. To define standards for electronic data interchange
- D. To support fixed length encoding in libraries

Answer: B. To establish protocols for circulation interchange

Explanation: The Z39.83-1 (NISO Circulation Interchange Part 1) standard establishes protocols for circulation interchange, which includes the exchange of circulation-related information between different library systems.

Q24. Which ISO standard deals with radio frequency identification (RFID) data models for libraries?

- A. ISO/IEC 10646: 2003
- B. ISO/CD 28560-1
- C. Z39.50
- D. BS ISO 9735-9:2002

Answer: B. ISO/CD 28560-1

Explanation: ISO/CD 28560-1 is the standard for RFID data models in libraries, covering general

requirements and data elements related to the use of RFID technology for library management.

Q25. What does the ISO/IEC 10646: 2003 standard define?

- A. Standard for distributed cataloguing
- B. Universal Multiple-Octet Character Set (UCS)
- C. Data model for RFID in libraries
- D. Electronic data interchange for administration

Answer: B. Universal Multiple-Octet Character Set (UCS)

Explanation: ISO/IEC 10646: 2003 defines the Universal Multiple-Octet Character Set (UCS), which is a character encoding standard that supports the representation of text in multiple languages and scripts. This standard is crucial for handling diverse textual data in library systems.

Q26. Which non-formal standard provides a structure for MARC 21 data in XML format?

- A. MODS
- B. MARCXML
- C. MADS
- D. METS

Answer: B. MARCXML

Explanation: MARCXML is a non-formal standard that structures MARC 21 data in XML format, developed by the Library of Congress. It serves as a base standard for exporting and importing bibliographic data, often used in place of ISO-2709.

Q27. What does the MODS (Metadata Object Description Standard) provide?

- A. XML markup for authority data
- B. Structure for encoding descriptive metadata
- C. XML markup for selected metadata from MARC 21 records
- D. Data dictionary for preservation metadata

Answer: C. XML markup for selected metadata from MARC 21 records

Explanation: MODS (Metadata Object Description Standard) provides XML markup for selected metadata from MARC 21 records as well as original resource descriptions, developed to facilitate the description of bibliographic resources.

Q28. Which standard focuses on encoding descriptive, administrative, and structural metadata?

- A. METS
- B. PREMIS
- C. SRU/SRW
- D. OAI/PMH Version 2.0

Answer: A. METS

Explanation: METS (Metadata Encoding & Transmission Standard) is used for encoding descriptive, administrative, and structural metadata, allowing for comprehensive metadata representation of digital objects.

Q29. What is the purpose of the PREMIS (Preservation Metadata) standard?

- A. To encode metadata in XML format for MARC 21 records
- B. To provide a structure for descriptive and administrative metadata
- C. To support the long-term preservation of digital materials
- D. To facilitate web services for search and retrieval

Answer: C. To support the long-term preservation of digital materials

Explanation: PREMIS (Preservation Metadata) is a data dictionary and XML schemas designed to support the long-term preservation of digital materials, ensuring that essential metadata is maintained over time.

Q30. Which standard provides web services for search and retrieval based on Z39.50?

- A. MARCXML
- B. SRU/SRW

C. OAI/PMH Version 2.0

D. MODS

Answer: B. SRU/SRW

Explanation: SRU/SRW (Search and Retrieve URL/Web Service) provides web services for search and retrieval based on the Z39.50 protocol, enabling the integration of search capabilities across different systems.

Q31. Which cloud provider is known for offering Infrastructure as a Service (IaaS), Platform as a Service (PaaS), and Software as a Service (SaaS)?

- A. Google
- B. Microsoft
- C. Amazon Web Services
- D. EMC

Answer: C. Amazon Web Services

Explanation: Amazon Web Services (AWS) is known for offering a comprehensive range of cloud services, including Infrastructure as a Service (IaaS), Platform as a Service (PaaS), and Software as a Service (SaaS), making it a versatile provider in the cloud computing market.

Q32. Which cloud provider specializes exclusively in Software as a Service (SaaS)?

- A. EMC
- B. VMware vCloud
- C. Eucalyptus
- D. Lincode

Answer: A. EMC

Explanation: EMC primarily focuses on providing Software as a Service (SaaS), offering cloud-based software solutions without providing other types of cloud services such as IaaS or PaaS.

Q33. Which provider is known for offering Platform as a Service (PaaS) and Software as a Service (SaaS), but not Infrastructure as a Service (IaaS)?

- A. Salesforce.com
- B. Rackspace
- C. IBM
- D. Eucalyptus

Answer: C. IBM

Explanation: IBM offers both Platform as a Service (PaaS) and Software as a Service (SaaS), but does not provide Infrastructure as a Service (IaaS) as part of its cloud services.

Q34. Which cloud provider is recognized for its open-source Software for Infrastructure as a Service (IaaS)?

- A. Google
- B. Eucalyptus
- C. Microsoft
- D. Rackspace

Answer: B. Eucalyptus

Explanation: Eucalyptus is known for providing open-source software specifically for Infrastructure as a Service (IaaS), allowing organizations to build their own private clouds using open-source technology.

Q35. Which provider offers Platform as a Service (PaaS) and Software as a Service (SaaS) but does not offer Infrastructure as a Service (IaaS)?

- A. Salesforce.com
- B. VMware vCloud
- C. Amazon Web Services
- D. Lincode

Answer: A. Salesforce.com

Explanation: Salesforce.com specializes in Platform as a Service (PaaS) and Software as a Service (SaaS) but does not provide Infrastructure as a Service (IaaS) in its offerings.

Q36. Which technology is NOT one of the key technologies supporting Linked Open Data (LOD)?

- A. URI (Uniform Resource Identifier)
- B. HTTP (Hypertext Transfer Protocol)
- C. RDF (Resource Description Framework)
- D. SQL (Structured Query Language)

Answer: D. SQL (Structured Query Language)

Explanation: SQL is not one of the key technologies supporting Linked Open Data (LOD). The key technologies are URI, HTTP, and RDF, which help in identifying, retrieving, and structuring data on the web.

Q37. What is the primary purpose of Linked Open Data (LOD)?

- A. To restrict data to private networks
- B. To publish and link structured data on the Web
- C. To create data formats incompatible with web standards
- D. To reduce data connectivity on the web

Answer: B. To publish and link structured data on the Web

Explanation: The primary purposes of Linked Open Data (LOD) are to publish and link structured data on the Web and to create a single globally connected data space based on web architecture.

Q38. Which of the following is NOT one of Tim Berners-Lee's rules for converting datasets to Linked Open Data (LOD)?

- A. Use HTTP URIs so that people can look up those names
- B. Include links to other URIs to discover more things
- C. Store data in proprietary formats
- D. Provide useful information when someone looks up a URI

Answer: C. Store data in proprietary formats

Explanation: Tim Berners-Lee's rules for LOD include using URIs as names, using HTTP URIs, providing useful information, and including links to other URIs. Storing data in proprietary formats is not part of these rules.

Q39. What was the goal of the Library Linked Data Incubator Group established by W3C in 2011?

- A. To limit the use of Semantic Web technologies in libraries**
- B. To increase global interoperability of library data on the Web**
- C. To develop proprietary library data formats**
- D. To restrict library data to local systems only**

Answer: B. To increase global interoperability of library data on the Web

Explanation: The Library Linked Data Incubator Group aimed to increase global interoperability of library data on the Web by promoting Semantic Web activities and Linked Data within the library community.

Q40. Which of the following is an example of library Linked Open Data (LOD)?

- A. MARC country and language codes**
- B. Proprietary library cataloging systems**
- C. Local library-specific authority files**
- D. Non-standardized bibliographic databases**

Answer: A. MARC country and language codes

Explanation: MARC country and language codes are an example of library Linked Open Data (LOD), along with other examples such as AGROVOC and VIAF, which are used to enhance and link bibliographic and authority data.

Q41. What is a key feature of the Web-scale library management service provided by OCLC?

- A. Proprietary local computing infrastructure**
- B. Shared data from WorldCat and shared computing infrastructure**
- C. Exclusive access to individual library databases**
- D. Limited visibility to local communities only**

Answer: B. Shared data from WorldCat and shared computing infrastructure

Explanation: The Web-scale library management service developed by OCLC features shared computing infrastructure and data from WorldCat, enabling member libraries to benefit from cloud computing elements like IaaS, PaaS, SaaS, and DaaS.

Q42. According to the trends in library automation, what is the primary focus of modern libraries?

- A. Providing the largest physical collection of materials**
- B. Offering the best means for accessing materials regardless of location**
- C. Limiting access to materials to local communities only**
- D. Reducing the number of digital resources available**

Answer: B. Offering the best means for accessing materials regardless of location

Explanation: Modern library trends emphasize providing the best means for accessing materials regardless of location, rather than focusing solely on the size of the physical collection.

Q43. What role do information mashup tools play in Web 2.0 applications?

- A. They restrict data access to individual sources**
- B. They allow the remixing of data, technologies, or services from different online sources**
- C. They create static, non-interactive content**
- D. They limit integration with external APIs**

Answer: B. They allow the remixing of data, technologies, or services from different online sources

Explanation: Information mashup tools enable the remixing of data, technologies, or services from various online sources to create new hybrid services, leveraging lightweight APIs to integrate and manage distributed content.

Q44. Which of the following is an example of an information mashup application?

- A. KohaZon (integration of Koha OPAC with Amazon services)**
- B. Traditional card catalog systems**
- C. Proprietary library management systems**
- D. Offline data storage solutions**

Answer: A. KohaZon (integration of Koha OPAC with Amazon services)

Explanation: KohaZon is an example of an information mashup application, integrating the Koha OPAC with Amazon services to create a hybrid service that combines library and commercial data sources.

Q45. How does Web-scale library management service enhance global visibility and accessibility?

- A. By focusing on physical library spaces only**
- B. By providing individual libraries with exclusive databases**
- C. By using shared data and cloud-based infrastructure to reach a wider audience**
- D. By restricting access to local library services**

Answer: C. By using shared data and cloud-based infrastructure to reach a wider audience

Explanation: Web-scale library management services enhance global visibility and accessibility by utilizing shared data and cloud-based infrastructure, allowing libraries to serve a broader audience and improve access to resources worldwide.

Q46. What is the primary purpose of a spine label on a book?

- A. To provide the ownership information of the book**
- B. To display the book's call number for visibility when shelved**
- C. To record the date of acquisition**
- D. To store additional book cards**

Answer: B. To display the book's call number for visibility when shelved

Explanation: The spine label is designed to make the call number visible when the book is shelved, facilitating easy identification and retrieval.

Q47. Where is the ownership slip typically pasted in a book?

- A. On the spine of the book**
- B. On the inner side of the front cover, at the left-hand top corner**
- C. On the top of the back cover**
- D. On the book pocket**

Answer: B. On the inner side of the front cover, at the left-hand top corner

Explanation: The ownership slip is generally pasted on the inner side of the front cover, specifically at the left-hand top corner of the book.

Q48. What is the purpose of the date slip in a book?

- A. To provide a space for recording the date of the book's acquisition**
- B. To serve as a bookmark**
- C. To record the return dates for borrowed books**
- D. To indicate the library's ownership**

Answer: C. To record the return dates for borrowed books

Explanation: The date slip, pasted on the front or back flyleaf, is used to record the return dates for borrowed books in a library setting.

Q49. Where is a book pocket typically pasted in a book?

- A. On the top of the front cover**
- B. On the bottom of the inner right side of the front or back cardboard cover**
- C. On the spine of the book**
- D. On the back cover**

Answer: B. On the bottom of the inner right side of the front or back cardboard cover

Explanation: The book pocket is pasted on the bottom of the inner right side of the front or back cardboard cover of the book.

Q50. In a computerized library environment, what is the function of barcodes?

- A. To provide a visual label for book identification
- B. To convert accession numbers into a scannable format for circulation
- C. To replace traditional book cards
- D. To store detailed bibliographic information

Answer: B. To convert accession numbers into a scannable format for circulation

Explanation: In a computerized library environment, barcodes are used to convert accession numbers into a scannable format, facilitating automated circulation processes.

Q51. How are books generally arranged on shelves to support library science principles?

- A. By color of the cover
- B. Alphabetically by title and then by volume numbers
- C. In a classified manner as per the call number
- D. Randomly to ensure variety

Answer: C. In a classified manner as per the call number

Explanation: Books are arranged on shelves in a classified manner according to their call number to fulfill the principle of saving the reader's time.

Q52. What advantage does RFID-enabled ILS provide in the context of shelving?

- A. It automates the shelving process
- B. It helps in identifying misplaced documents and supports stock rectification
- C. It replaces traditional shelving methods
- D. It reduces the need for book pockets

Answer: B. It helps in identifying misplaced documents and supports stock rectification

Explanation: RFID-enabled ILS assists in identifying misplaced documents on shelves and supports stock rectification, improving the accuracy and efficiency of library operations.

Q53. What is the primary purpose of shelf rectification in a library?

- A. To preserve documents for future use
- B. To shelve misplaced documents in proper locations
- C. To replace lost documents
- D. To discard outdated or damaged documents

Answer: B. To shelve misplaced documents in proper locations

Explanation: Shelf rectification involves placing misplaced documents in their correct locations to maintain an organized and accessible collection.

Q54. Why is the process of binding important in a library setting?

- A. To replace lost documents
- B. To preserve library resources for both present and future use
- C. To weed out outdated documents
- D. To shelve misplaced documents

Answer: B. To preserve library resources for both present and future use

Explanation: Binding is crucial for preserving library resources, ensuring they remain usable for both current and future users.

Q55. What is the purpose of replacing a document in a library?

- A. To shelve misplaced documents
- B. To preserve and bind library resources
- C. To replace a lost document
- D. To discard outdated materials

Answer: C. To replace a lost document

Explanation: Replacing a document addresses the issue of lost items by acquiring a new copy to maintain the completeness of the library's collection.

Q56. What is the purpose of discarding or withdrawing documents from a library?

- A. To replace lost documents
- B. To shelve misplaced documents
- C. To weed out outdated and damaged documents and make space for new stock
- D. To bind documents for preservation

Answer: C. To weed out outdated and damaged documents and make space for new stock

Explanation: Discarding or withdrawing documents is done to remove outdated, torn, or soiled items to free up space for usable stock and ensure the collection remains relevant.

Q57. Why is it important to track lost, damaged, missing, and withdrawn documents in an integrated library automation environment?

- A. To generate and display appropriate messages for users and staff
- B. To preserve documents through binding
- C. To shelve misplaced documents properly
- D. To create new acquisitions

Answer: A. To generate and display appropriate messages for users and staff

Explanation: Tracking these document statuses is crucial for generating and displaying relevant messages in different library modules, which aids in effective library management and administration.

Q58. What type of reports can be generated from data on lost books, missing books, and books sent for binding?

- A. Reports on document preservation
- B. Reports on the current inventory of books
- C. Reports for library administration regarding the status of various documents
- D. Reports on newly acquired books

Answer: C. Reports for library administration regarding the status of various documents

Explanation: Reports on lost books, missing books, and books sent for binding help the library administration manage and review the status and needs of the collection effectively.

Q59. What is one of the basic activities of an automated acquisition subsystem in an Integrated Library System (ILS)?

- A. To maintain vendor performance reports and statistics
- B. To print and dispatch orders to suppliers/publishers
- C. To shelve new acquisitions
- D. To bind newly acquired books

Answer: B. To print and dispatch orders to suppliers/publishers

Explanation: One of the fundamental activities in an automated acquisition subsystem involves printing and dispatching orders to suppliers or publishers.

Q60. What function does the acquisition module of an ILS provide in relation to a variety of materials?

- A. It restricts the types of materials to be acquired
- B. It supports accommodating a variety of materials, including monographs, musical scores, and supplements
- C. It limits acquisitions to only print materials
- D. It handles only digital formats of materials

Answer: B. It supports accommodating a variety of materials, including monographs, musical scores, and supplements

Explanation: The acquisition module is designed to handle a diverse range of materials, including monographs, musical scores, and various supplements.

Q61. Which activity is crucial for managing overdue orders in an acquisition subsystem?

- A. Printing invoices
- B. Checking when orders are overdue

- C. Processing payments
- D. Maintaining book fund statistics

Answer: B. Checking when orders are overdue

Explanation: Managing overdue orders involves regularly checking and monitoring the status of orders to ensure timely follow-up and resolution.

Q62. What type of information does the acquisition module record, store, and display?

- A. Only bibliographic information
- B. Only vendor information
- C. Bibliographic information, acquisition type, status, and various other details
- D. Only invoice information

Answer: C. Bibliographic information, acquisition type, status, and various other details

Explanation: The acquisition module records and displays a comprehensive range of information including bibliographic details, acquisition type, status, and additional relevant data.

Q63. How does the acquisition module accommodate different types of orders?

- A. By limiting orders to regular types only
- B. By supporting various types including regular, membership, approval, and blanket orders
- C. By handling only blanket orders
- D. By processing only digital format orders

Answer: B. By supporting various types including regular, membership, approval, and blanket orders

Explanation: The acquisition module is designed to accommodate a range of order types such as regular, membership, approval, and blanket orders.

Q64. What is one of the global standards related to document acquisition that the ILS should accommodate?

- A. MARC21
- B. ISO 2709
- C. EDIFACT
- D. Z39.50

Answer: C. EDIFACT

Explanation: EDIFACT (Electronic Data Interchange for Administration, Commerce, and Transport) is a global standard related to document acquisition that the ILS should support.

Q65. What is a key output function of the acquisition subsystem in an ILS?

- A. To shelve new acquisitions
- B. To generate reports and statistics related to acquisition activities
- C. To process payments
- D. To bind newly acquired books

Answer: B. To generate reports and statistics related to acquisition activities

Explanation: A key output function of the acquisition subsystem is to generate reports and statistics that provide insights into acquisition activities and status.

Q66. What is a key requirement for an Online Public Access Catalogue (OPAC)?

- A. OPAC must be integrated with other modules and accessible through a web-based client
- B. OPAC should only support browsing by title
- C. OPAC should be limited to search by author only
- D. OPAC should not support searching by Boolean operators

Answer: A. OPAC must be integrated with other modules and accessible through a web-based client

Explanation: An OPAC must be fully integrated with other modules and accessible via a web-based client to ensure seamless functionality and access.

Q67. What types of searching should an OPAC support?

- A. Only basic search by title
- B. Combined, specific, field level, phrase, nested, and truncated searching
- C. Only Boolean searching
- D. Search by author only

Answer: B. Combined, specific, field level, phrase, nested, and truncated searching

Explanation: An OPAC should support a variety of searching methods including combined, specific, field level, phrase, nested, and truncated searching to provide comprehensive search capabilities.

Q68. What features should an OPAC provide for record display?

- A. Only full record display
- B. Full, brief, standard, and customized record display including relevancy ranking
- C. Only brief record display
- D. Record display with no relevancy ranking

Answer: B. Full, brief, standard, and customized record display including relevancy ranking

Explanation: OPAC should offer various display options including full, brief, standard, and customized views of records, along with relevancy ranking of search results.

Q69. Which functionality should an OPAC include for user interaction?

- A. Only access to library catalog
- B. Bulletin board, information desk, gateway services, and patron self-service options
- C. Only search capabilities
- D. No user interaction features

Answer: B. Bulletin board, information desk, gateway services, and patron self-service options

Explanation: OPAC should support features such as bulletin boards, information desks, gateway services for accessing external databases, and patron self-service options like holds and renewals.

Q70. How should an OPAC handle users' preferences and interests?

- A. By ignoring users' preferences
- B. By tracking users' preferences and interests, and supporting interactive and participative features like RSS, social networking tools, user tagging, and document rating
- C. By only allowing basic search functions
- D. By not supporting user interaction tools

Answer: B. By tracking users' preferences and interests, and supporting interactive and participative features like RSS, social networking tools, user tagging, and document rating

Explanation: OPAC should track users' preferences and interests, providing features like RSS feeds, social networking tools, user tagging, and document rating to enhance user engagement and interaction.

Q71. What standard should a distributed cataloguing system comply with?

- A. ISO 2709
- B. MARC21
- C. Z39.50 (ANSI/NISO Z39.50 or ISO 239.50)
- D. EDIFACT

Answer: C. Z39.50 (ANSI/NISO Z39.50 or ISO 239.50)

Explanation: A distributed cataloguing system should comply with the Z39.50 standard to enable interoperability and data exchange between different cataloguing systems.

Q72. What functionality should a distributed cataloguing system provide regarding captured data?

- A. Only view captured data
- B. Capture bibliographic and authority records from any Z39.50 server and allow local manipulation of captured data

- C. Only capture data from local servers
D. No manipulation of captured data

Answer: B. Capture bibliographic and authority records from any Z39.50 server and allow local manipulation of captured data

Explanation: The system should capture records from any Z39.50 server and allow for local manipulation of the data, such as changes to call numbers.

Q73. What are the two basic functions supported by a library catalogue?

- A. Finding function and indexing function
B. Finding function and collocation function
C. Collocation function and classification function
D. Indexing function and classification function

Answer: B. Finding function and collocation function

Explanation: A library catalogue supports two basic functions: the finding function, which helps in locating specific items, and the collocation function, which groups related items together.

Q74. What does the authority file in a library catalogue control?

- A. Index terms or headings for better retrieval efficiency
B. Only the bibliographic datasets
C. The layout of physical library shelves
D. The design of library website

Answer: A. Index terms or headings for better retrieval efficiency

Explanation: The authority file controls index terms or headings, such as author headings or subject index terms, to improve retrieval efficiency in the catalogue.

Q75. What are the two basic routes for authority data management?

- A. Internal dataset creation and external dataset application

B. Internal dataset creation and local dataset modification

C. External dataset application and local dataset creation

D. External dataset application and remote dataset application

Answer: A. Internal dataset creation and external dataset application

Explanation: Authority data management involves creating datasets internally using standards like MARC 21 or applying externally available files from agencies like the Library of Congress.

Q76. What is the role of the authority file in library automation packages?

- A. To manage only bibliographic records
B. To serve as a master database for authority entries, which are used across various modules
C. To manage financial transactions
D. To handle only circulation data

Answer: B. To serve as a master database for authority entries, which are used across various modules

Explanation: The authority file acts as a master database for authority entries, which are used across different modules of the library automation package.

Q77. How is the authority file utilized during cataloguing in an ILS like Koha?

- A. By deleting old headings
B. By displaying authority data entry options and allowing new headings to be added and reviewed
C. By only viewing existing entries without modification
D. By creating physical copies of records

Answer: B. By displaying authority data entry options and allowing new headings to be added and reviewed

Explanation: During cataloguing in ILS like Koha, the authority file allows for displaying authority data entry options and facilitates the addition and review of new headings.

More Info

Authority Dataset	Description	Features
Name Authority Cooperative Program (NACO)	Part of the Program for Cooperative Cataloging (PCC) initiated in 1995 by the Cooperative Cataloging Council (CCC).	Allows addition of name authority records to the national file hosted by the Library of Congress.
Subject Authority Cooperative (SACO)	Allows cataloguers to propose new and updated authority records for Library of Congress Subject Headings (LCSH).	Facilitates the inclusion of subject authority records in the LC/SACO Authority File.
LoC Authority Data Service	Provides access to authority headings for subjects, names, titles, and name/title combinations from the Library of Congress.	Enables browsing and downloading of authority records in USMARC/MARC 21 format.
Virtual Internation	International service providing	Links major authority files for persons and

al Authority File (VIAF)	access to major name authority files from 25 national libraries.	supports integration with local systems via Linked Open Data (LOD).
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Q78. How does the International Serials Data System (ISDS) define a serial?

- A. A publication issued in successive parts and intended to be continued indefinitely**
- B. A publication with a single volume issued at irregular intervals**
- C. A one-time publication issued in a single format**
- D. A book that is regularly updated**

Answer: A. A publication issued in successive parts and intended to be continued indefinitely

Explanation: The ISDS defines a serial as a publication that is issued in successive parts and is intended to be continued indefinitely, which includes periodicals, newspapers, annuals, and other similar publications.

Q79. What are some unique features of serials management in an ILS?

- A. Periodicals are procured through various subscription modes, and successive issues are received at regular or irregular intervals**
- B. Subscriptions to periodicals are not necessary to renew recurrently**
- C. Serials do not change their titles or frequency of publication**
- D. Article-indexing is not relevant for serials control**

Answer: A. Periodicals are procured through various subscription modes, and successive issues are received at regular or irregular intervals

Explanation: Unique features of serials management include procuring periodicals through various subscription modes, receiving successive issues regularly or irregularly, renewing

subscriptions recurrently, and managing extensive catalogue data.

Q80. Why is precise control over the binding of successive issues important in serials management?

- A. To manage the backvolume and maintain the integrity of the serial**
- B. To prevent the publication from being discontinued**
- C. To ensure that each issue is available in digital format**
- D. To increase the cost of subscription**

Answer: A. To manage the backvolume and maintain the integrity of the serial

Explanation: Precise control over the binding of successive issues, also known as backvolume management, is important to maintain the integrity and continuity of the serial.

Q81. What information does the country master file in serials control subsystem contain?

- A. Name of countries and their corresponding codes for entering country of publication data**
- B. Details of serial publication frequency**
- C. Subscriber information and renewal dates**
- D. Binding and backvolume management details**

Answer: A. Name of countries and their corresponding codes for entering country of publication data

Explanation: The country master file contains the names of countries and their corresponding codes, based on ISO-3166, for entering country of publication data in serials control sub-modules.

Here is a summarized table of the MARC fields:

Field	Description
Leader	24 characters fixed-length field
00X Group	Control Fields

005	Date and time of latest transaction (NR)
006	Serials – (00-17) – Fixed-length field (R)
008	Fixed-length data elements – General information (NR)
0X0 Group	Number and Code Fields
022	ISSN (R) [##; \$a (NR)]
040	Cataloguing Source (NR) [##; \$a (NR)]
041	Language Code (NR) [0/1_; \$a (NR)]
042	Authentication Code (NR) [##; \$a (R)]
043	Geographic Code (NR) [##; \$a (R)]
082	DDC (R) [0#; \$a (R), \$b (NR), \$2 (NR)]
2XX Group	Title Related Fields
210	Abbreviated Title (R) [0#; \$a (NR)]
222	Key Title (R) [#0; \$a (NR)]
245	Title Statement (NR) [00; \$a (NR), \$c (NR)]
246	Varying Form of Title [14; \$a (NR)]
260	Publication, Distribution etc. [##; \$a (R), \$b (R)]
3XX Group	Physical Description etc. Fields
300	Physical Description (R) [##; \$a (R), \$b (NR), \$c (R)]
310	Current Publication Frequency [##; \$a (NR)]
362	Dates of Publication etc. [1#; \$a (NR)]
5XX Group	Note Fields

500	General Note (R) [##; \$a (NR)]
6XX Group	Subject Access Fields
650	Subject Added Entry-Topical Term (R) [#0; \$a (NR), \$v (R), \$s (R)]
653	Index Term – Uncontrolled (R) [##; \$a (R)]
7XX Group	Added Entry Fields
710	Added Entry – Corporate Name (R) [1#; \$a (NR), \$b (R)]
770	Supplement/Special Issue Entry (R) [0#; \$a (NR), \$t (NR), \$x (NR), \$w (R)]
780	Preceding Entry (R) [0-0/7; \$a (NR), \$t (NR), \$x (NR), \$w (R)]
785	Succeeding Entry (R) [0-0/8; \$a (NR), \$t (NR), \$x (NR), \$w (R)]
841-88X Group	Holdings, Location, etc. Fields
850	Holding Institution (R) [##; \$a (R)]
852	Location/Call Number (R) [##; \$a (NR), \$b (R), \$c (R)]
856	Electronic Location and Access (R) [##; \$u (NR), \$s (R)]

Q82. What role did CDS/ISIS play in library automation in India?

- A. It was a pioneering software for managing bibliographic databases, not an Integrated Library System (ILS)**
- B. It was a commercial ILS developed for Indian libraries**
- C. It replaced existing library management systems in India**
- D. It was primarily used for numerical databases**

Answer: A. It was a pioneering software for managing bibliographic databases, not an Integrated Library System (ILS)

Explanation: CDS/ISIS, developed by UNESCO in 1985, played a significant role in the early days of library automation in India by providing a framework for managing bibliographic databases. It was not an ILS but was influential in developing skills and creating a pool of trained professionals.

Q83. Which organizations developed their own ILSs based on CDS/ISIS?

- A. DESIDOC, INSDOC, and SANJAY**
- B. Virtua, BASISPlus, and TECHLIBPlus**
- C. LibSys, EGranthalaya, and BASISPlus**
- D. MINISIS, LibSys, and EGranthalaya**

Answer: A. DESIDOC, INSDOC, and SANJAY

Explanation: Based on their experience with CDS/ISIS, organizations like DESIDOC developed DLMS, INSDOC created CATMAN, and SANJAY was developed by DESIDOC under the NISSAT project, augmenting CDS/ISIS for library management activities.

Q84. How did the era of commercial ILSs in India evolve from the use of CDS/ISIS?

- A. It saw the rise of foreign-origin ILSs, ILSs developed in India using foreign systems, and purely Indian-origin ILSs**
- B. It was characterized by the decline of library automation and the return to manual systems**
- C. It focused exclusively on the use of open-source software**
- D. It shifted to numerical database management systems**

Answer: A. It saw the rise of foreign-origin ILSs, ILSs developed in India using foreign systems, and purely Indian-origin ILSs

Explanation: The era following CDS/ISIS saw the emergence of commercial ILSs, including foreign-origin systems (e.g., Virtua ILS), ILSs developed in India using foreign systems (e.g., BASISPlus, TECHLIBPlus), and purely Indian-origin systems (e.g., LibSys, EGranthalaya).

Q85. What significant change occurred in the library automation scenario in India from 2001 onwards?

- A. The availability of open-source ILSs that are freely available, customizable, and based on global open standards**
- B. The replacement of all existing ILSs with commercial systems**
- C. A shift back to manual library management systems**
- D. The dominance of proprietary systems from a single vendor**

Answer: A. The availability of open-source ILSs that are freely available, customizable, and based on global open standards

Explanation: From 2001 onwards, the library automation scenario in India was significantly impacted by the availability of open-source ILSs, which are free, customizable, and adhere to global open standards, marking a major shift in the landscape.

Q86. Which ILSs are categorized as close source and commercial for large libraries?

- A. VIRTUA ILS and LibSys**
- B. SLIM 21 and AUTOLIB**
- C. ABCD and e-Granthalaya**
- D. Evergreen ILS and Koha (version 3.x)**

Answer: B. SLIM 21 and AUTOLIB

Explanation: For large libraries, the close source ILSs categorized as commercial include VIRTUA ILS, SLIM 21, and AUTOLIB.

Q87. Which ILSs are categorized as freeware for medium-range library systems?

- A. ABCD and e-Granthalaya**
- B. Evergreen ILS and Koha (version 3.x)**
- C. VIRTUA ILS and LibSys**
- D. PHPMyLibrary and Emilda**

Answer: A. ABCD and e-Granthalaya

Explanation: For medium-range library systems, the freeware ILSs include ABCD and e-Granthalaya.

Q88. Which open source ILSs are freely available for small libraries?

- A. Koha (version 2.x) and Koha (version 3.x)**
- B. SLIM 21 and NIRMALS**
- C. Librarian and LAMP**
- D. VIRTUA ILS and Emilda**

Answer: A. Koha (version 2.x) and Koha (version 3.x)

Explanation: For small libraries, the open source ILSs categorized as freely available include Koha (version 2.x) and Koha (version 3.x).

Q89. Which ILSs fall under the close source freeware category for small library systems?

- A. WEBLIS and Librarian**
- B. Evergreen ILS and PHPMyLibrary**
- C. Emilda and NewGenLib**
- D. AUTOLIB and LibSys**

Answer: A. WEBLIS and Librarian

Explanation: For small library systems, the close source freeware ILSs include WEBLIS and Librarian.

Q90. Which module of the Evergreen ILS supports self-checkout functionality?

- A. Circulation**
- B. Cataloging**
- C. Acquisition**
- D. Serials Control**

Answer: A. Circulation

Explanation: The Evergreen ILS supports the SIP2 protocol for self-checkout functionality within its Circulation module.

Q91. What is the origin of Koha, and what does its name mean in Maori?

- A. Developed in India, meaning "gift"**
- B. Developed in New Zealand, meaning "unconditional gift"**
- C. Developed in the US, meaning "library"**

D. Developed in Australia, meaning "open source"

Answer: B. Developed in New Zealand, meaning "unconditional gift"

Explanation: Koha originated in the public library system of New Zealand, and in Maori, "Koha" means "unconditional gift."

Q92. What programming architecture is Koha based on?

- A. LAMP**
- B. MEAN**
- C. MERN**
- D. WAMP**

Answer: A. LAMP

Explanation: Koha is based on the LAMP architecture, which includes Linux (L), Apache (A), MySQL (M), and Perl (P).

Q93. What functional modules are included in NewGenLib (NGL)?

- A. Technical Processing, Circulation, Acquisitions, Serials Management, Web OPAC**
- B. Cataloging, Circulation, Inventory Management, Serials Control, Web OPAC**
- C. Technical Processing, Cataloging, Circulation, Acquisitions, Digital Repository**
- D. Cataloging, Acquisition, Circulation, Inventory Control, Reference Management**

Answer: A. Technical Processing, Circulation, Acquisitions, Serials Management, Web OPAC

Explanation: NewGenLib (NGL) includes functional modules for Technical Processing (Cataloging), Circulation, Acquisitions, Serials Management, and Web OPAC.

Q94. What are the features of LibSys 7?

- A. Unicode Support, Federated Searching, Customisable Look and Feel, Integration with Google Books**
- B. RFID Integration, Self-Use Kiosk, EAS Security Gates**

C. ERP Solution for Academic Administration
D. Digital Resource Management System

Answer: A. Unicode Support, Federated Searching, Customisable Look and Feel, Integration with Google Books

Explanation: LibSys 7 includes features like Unicode Support, Federated Searching, Customisable Look and Feel, and integration with Google Books.

Q95. What is the primary purpose of LSEase?

- A. To provide RFID integration**
- B. To offer a virtual library interface**
- C. To support digital media archiving and web architecture**
- D. To integrate ERP with library management**

Answer: C. To support digital media archiving and web architecture

Explanation: LSEase supports digital media archiving, user-friendly workflow, and may be extended to web architecture.

Q96. Which LibSys version integrates RFID and EM hardware?

- A. LibSys 7**
- B. LSmart**
- C. LSNet**
- D. LSDigital**

Answer: B. LSmart

Explanation: LSmart integrates RFID and EM hardware, offering services like RFID tags on books/documents, self-use kiosks, and book sorters.

Q97. What does LSNet focus on?

- A. Digital Resource Management**
- B. ERP Solutions for Academic Institutions**
- C. Virtual Library with Web-Enabled Search Interface**
- D. RFID Integration**

Answer: C. Virtual Library with Web-Enabled Search Interface

Explanation: LSNet evolves around creating a virtual library with a web-enabled search interface for accessing books, CD/DVDs, and reference materials.

Q98. What capabilities does LSDigital offer?

- A. Full-text and Bibliographic Searching through OPAC**
- B. RFID Tagging and Self-Use Kiosk**
- C. Integration with ERP Systems**
- D. Virtual Library Interface**

Answer: A. Full-text and Bibliographic Searching through OPAC

Explanation: LSDigital is a Digital Resource Management System that offers full-text and bibliographic searching through the LIBSYS OPAC and supports various image manipulations.

Q99. What are the two versions of SLIM currently available?

- A. SLIM 21 and SLIM++**
- B. SLIM 20 and SLIM+**
- C. SLIM 22 and SLIMPro**
- D. SLIM Classic and SLIM Advanced**

Answer: A. SLIM 21 and SLIM++

Explanation: The two versions of SLIM currently available are SLIM 21 and SLIM++.

Q100. What was the first version of SOUL released and when?

- A. Version 1.0, February 1999**
- B. Version 2.0, March 2000**
- C. Version 1.5, June 1998**
- D. Version 3.0, January 2001**

Answer: A. Version 1.0, February 1999

Explanation: The first version of SOUL (Version 1.0) was released in February 1999.

Q101. What is a key feature of Virtua ILS?

- A. Integration with student databases and institutional repositories**
- B. Use of Windows NT for backend**
- C. Based on CDS/ISIS and WWWISIS**
- D. Only offers circulation and cataloging**

Answer: A. Integration with student databases and institutional repositories

Explanation: Virtua ILS is known for its integration with course reserves and managed information environments, including student databases and institutional repositories.

Q102. What is the web interface of CDS/ISIS called?

- A. WWWISIS**
- B. WebCDS**
- C. ISISWeb**
- D. WebLibrary**

Answer: A. WWWISIS

Explanation: The web interface of CDS/ISIS is called WWWISIS.

Q103. Which module is NOT included in ABCD?

- A. Cataloging**
- B. Acquisitions**
- C. Digital Resource Management**
- D. OPAC**

Answer: C. Digital Resource Management

Explanation: ABCD includes modules for Cataloging, Circulation, Acquisitions, Statistics and Reports, and OPAC, but not for Digital Resource Management.

Q104. What advanced features does version 3.0 of e-Granthalaya support?

- A. E-book management, Web-OPAC, predictive serials control, Unicode-compliant multilingual support**
- B. Only e-book management and Web-OPAC**
- C. Basic cataloging and circulation only**

D. Digital Resource Management and RFID integration

Answer: A. E-book management, Web-OPAC, predictive serials control, Unicode-compliant multilingual support

Explanation: Version 3.0 of e-Granthalaya supports advanced features such as e-book management, Web-OPAC, predictive serials control, and Unicode-compliant multilingual support.

Q105. What is a significant issue with e-Granthalaya?

- A. Dependency on Microsoft products
- B. Lack of MARC 21 support
- C. Limited multilingual support
- D. No support for union catalog output

Answer: A. Dependency on Microsoft products

Explanation: A significant issue with e-Granthalaya is its dependency on Microsoft products like VB.NET or ASP.NET and MSSQL Server 2005.

Q106. What does WEBLIS stand for?

- A. Web based Library and Information System
- B. Web Enhanced Library Information System
- C. Worldwide Electronic Library Information System
- D. Web-based Enterprise Library and Information System

Answer: A. Web based Library and Information System

Explanation: WEBLIS stands for Web based Library and Information System.

Q107. Which organization developed WEBLIS?

- A. Institute for Computer and Information Engineering (ICIE), Poland
- B. UNESCO
- C. National Informatics Centre (NIC), India

D. Ministry of Communications and Information Technology, India

Answer: A. Institute for Computer and Information Engineering (ICIE), Poland

Explanation: WEBLIS was developed by the Institute for Computer and Information Engineering (ICIE), Poland.

More info: standards for bibliographic data interoperability:

Standard	Description	Developed By/Link
ISO 2709	Standard for bibliographic data interoperability.	
MARC 21, UNIMARC, CCF/B	Standard bibliographic formats compliant with ISO 2709.	
Z39.50	Protocol standard for distributed cataloguing.	
Z39.71	Standard for holdings statements.	
BS ISO 9735-9:2002 (EDIFACT)	Electronic data interchange for administration, commerce, and transport.	
Z39.83-1 (NCIP Part 1)	NISO Circulation Interchange Protocol (Part 1).	
Z39.83-2 (NCIP Part 2)	NISO Circulation Interchange Protocol (Part 2).	
ISO/CD 28560-1	Data model for use of RFID in libraries – General requirements and data elements.	

ISO/CD 28560-2	Data model for use of RFID in libraries – Encoding based on ISO/IEC 15962.	
ISO/CD 28560-3	Data model for use of RFID in libraries – Fixed length encoding.	
ISO/IEC 10646:2003 (UCS)	Universal Multiple-Octet Character Set.	
MARCXML	MARC 21 data in XML structure for bibliographic data export/import.	Library of Congress
MODS	XML markup for selected metadata from MARC 21 and original resource description.	Library of Congress
MADS	XML markup for selected authority data from MARC 21 and original authority data.	Library of Congress
METS	Structure for encoding descriptive, administrative, and structural metadata.	Library of Congress
PREMIS	Data dictionary and XML schemas for core preservation metadata needed for long-term preservation of digital materials.	Library of Congress
SRU/SRW	Web services for search and	Library of Congress

	retrieval based on Z39.50.	
OAI/PMH Version 2.0	Open Archive Initiative/Protocol for Metadata Harvesting.	Open Archive Initiative

Q108. What is a notable advantage of using open source software in library activities?

- A. Avoiding problems related to commercial software**
- B. Greater costs compared to commercial software**
- C. Limited functionality and fewer updates**
- D. Exclusive proprietary features unavailable in open source**

Answer: A. Avoiding problems related to commercial software

Explanation: Open source software can be a viable alternative to commercial software, helping to avoid issues associated with commercial products.

Q109. What event in 1969 marked the beginning of the tradition of open source software?

- A. The advent of ARPANET (now Internet)**
- B. The release of the Linux operating system**
- C. The formation of the Free Software Foundation (FSF)**
- D. The development of the GNU project**

Answer: A. The advent of ARPANET (now Internet)

Explanation: The tradition of open source software began with the advent of ARPANET in 1969.

Q110. Who is credited with writing the Unix-like kernel known as Linux?

- A. Linus Torvalds**
- B. Richard Stallman**
- C. Christine Peterson**
- D. GNU Project Team**

Answer: A. Linus Torvalds

Explanation: Linus Torvalds wrote the Unix-like kernel and named it Linux in 1991.

Q111. What was the purpose of the Free Software Foundation (FSF) established in 1985?

- A. To promote Free Software and the GNU project
- B. To develop commercial software solutions
- C. To create a proprietary software certification
- D. To restrict code-sharing practices

Answer: A. To promote Free Software and the GNU project

Explanation: The Free Software Foundation (FSF) was established to promote Free Software and the GNU project.

Q112. Who proposed the term "open source" and when?

- A. Christine Peterson in late 1997
- B. Linus Torvalds in 1991
- C. Richard Stallman in 1985
- D. Ray Raymond in 2001

Answer: A. Christine Peterson in late 1997

Explanation: Christine Peterson proposed the term "open source" in late 1997.

Q113. What are the two primary types of licenses for open source software according to the Open Source Initiative (OSI)?

- A. GNU General Public License (GPL) and BSD-style licenses
- B. MIT License and Apache License
- C. Creative Commons License and GNU Lesser General Public License (LGPL)
- D. Mozilla Public License and Eclipse Public License

Answer: A. GNU General Public License (GPL) and BSD-style licenses

Explanation: The two primary types of licenses for open source software are the GNU General Public License (GPL) and BSD-style licenses.

Q114. What is a key feature of the GNU General Public License (GPL)?

- A. Source code is always available and modifications must be licensed under GPL
- B. Attribution is required but no source code distribution is necessary
- C. Software code can be incorporated into commercial applications without restrictions
- D. No requirement for the distribution of user-created source code

Answer: A. Source code is always available and modifications must be licensed under GPL

Explanation: The GPL ensures that source code is always available, and any modifications must also be licensed under the GPL.

Q115. What is a feature of BSD-style licenses?

- A. No requirement to distribute user-created source code
- B. Must distribute all modifications under the GPL
- C. Commercial software companies cannot incorporate BSD-style code
- D. Attribution to the original license holder is not necessary

Answer: A. No requirement to distribute user-created source code

Explanation: BSD-style licenses do not require the distribution of user-created source code after modifications.

Q116. Which license allows for proprietary software linking?

- A. BSD-style licenses
- B. GNU General Public License (GPL)
- C. MIT License
- D. Apache License

Answer: A. BSD-style licenses

Explanation: BSD-style licenses allow for proprietary software linking, unlike the GPL.

Q117. Are the original BSD licenses compatible with the GNU General Public License (GPL)?

- A. No
- B. Yes
- C. Only partially
- D. Not applicable

Answer: A. No

Explanation: The original BSD license is not compatible with the GPL, but the modified BSD license is compatible with GPL.

More info:

Here's a summarized table on open source software licensing:

License Type	GPL	BSD-style
Source Code Availability	i) Source code is always available. ii) Users can copy, distribute, and modify. iii) Changes must be licensed under GPL.	i) Attribution to original license holder. ii) No distribution requirement for source code after modification.
User Rights	i) User freedoms are protected. ii) Distributors cannot impose non-GPL restrictions. iii) Commercial use must also adhere to GPL.	i) Can be incorporated into commercial applications. ii) No liability for original licensor.
Commercial Use	Commercial software	BSD-style code can be

	companies cannot relicense GPL software under proprietary terms.	included in proprietary software.
Distribution Requirements	Must distribute original and user-created source code under GPL.	No requirement to distribute source code after modifications.
GPL Compatibility	Fully compatible.	Original BSD is not GPL-compatible; modified BSD is GPL-compatible.

Q118. What does LAMP stand for in the context of open source software architecture?

- A. Linux-Apache-MySQL-PERL/PHP
- B. Linux-Apache-MySQL-Python
- C. Linux-Apache-MySQL-PostgreSQL
- D. Linux-Apache-MongoDB-PERL/PHP

Answer: A. Linux-Apache-MySQL-PERL/PHP

Explanation: LAMP stands for Linux (Operating System), Apache (Web Server), MySQL (Database Management System), and PERL/PHP (Programming Environment).

Q119. Which component of the LAMP architecture is a web server that is highly customizable and runs on various operating systems including Windows and Linux?

- A. Apache Web Server
- B. MySQL Database Management System
- C. PERL Programming Environment
- D. PHP Programming Environment

Answer: A. Apache Web Server

Explanation: Apache Web Server is a powerful and flexible web server that can be customized

using modules and runs on various operating systems.

Q120. Which of the following statements is true about MySQL?

- A. It requires additional software for secure connections and is compatible with ANSI SQL standards.**
- B. It is primarily used for client-side scripting and requires an additional interpreter.**
- C. It is a web server that supports multiple programming languages.**
- D. It is a scripting language used for CGI programming with strong support in the UNIX community.**

Answer: A. It requires additional software for secure connections and is compatible with ANSI SQL standards.

Explanation: MySQL is a popular open-source SQL database that is compatible with ANSI SQL standards and generally requires the OpenSSL library for secure connections.

Q121. What is the primary use of the PERL programming environment?

- A. Extracting information from text files and preparing reports**
- B. Server-side scripting for dynamic web pages**
- C. Database management and querying**
- D. Web server management and customization**

Answer: A. Extracting information from text files and preparing reports

Explanation: PERL was originally created for extracting information from text files and preparing reports, and it is widely used for CGI programming.

Q122. Which programming environment in the LAMP architecture is known for its server-side scripting capabilities and supports various databases and web servers?

- A. PHP Programming Environment**
- B. PERL Programming Environment**
- C. MySQL Database Management System**
- D. Apache Web Server**

Answer: A. PHP Programming Environment

Explanation: PHP is an open-source server-side scripting language known for its capabilities in web development, supporting multiple databases and web servers.

More info:

Component	Description	Availability	Dependencies
Apache Web Server	A powerful, flexible web server compliant with HTTP/1.1; highly customizable and extensible.	Apache (GPL)	None
MySQL	Popular open-source SQL database; fast, secure, and compatible with ANSI SQL standard.	MySQL (GPL)	Requires OpenSSL for secure connections
PERL	Open source scripting language for text extraction and report generation; widely used for	ActiveState (GPL)	PERL modules from CPAN

	CGI programming.		
PHP	Open source server-side scripting language; parsed on each client request.	PHP (GPL)	Web server (e.g., Apache)

Q123. Which open source ILS is known for being a fully integrated system based on ISIS-technology with support for MARC 21, UNIMARC, MODS, and OAI standards?

- A. ABCD
- B. Koha
- C. Evergreen
- D. NewGenLib

Answer: A. ABCD

Explanation: ABCD is a fully integrated library automation system based on ISIS-technology, supporting standards like MARC 21, UNIMARC, MODS, and OAI.

Q124. What is the primary focus of the Avanti ILS?

- A. Small scale libraries with emphasis on simplicity and usability
- B. Large academic libraries with advanced features
- C. Public libraries with robust search capabilities
- D. Libraries needing integration with RFID technology

Answer: A. Small scale libraries with emphasis on simplicity and usability

Explanation: Avanti is an open source ILS designed for small scale libraries with an emphasis on simplicity, usability, and careful design.

Q125. Which ILS provides a full-featured Web-OPAC and customization capabilities with dependencies on Apache, PERL, MySQL, PHP, Sebra server, and YAS toolkit?

- A. Emilda
- B. Koha
- C. PHPMyBibli
- D. LearningAccess ILS

Answer: A. Emilda

Explanation: Emilda offers a full-featured Web-OPAC, template-based layout, MARC compatibility, and customization options, with dependencies on Apache, PERL, MySQL, PHP, Sebra server, and YAS toolkit.

Q126. Which ILS is described as being stable, robust, flexible, secure, and user-friendly?

- A. Evergreen
- B. FireFly
- C. GNU Library Management System (GLIBMS)
- D. OpenBiblio

Answer: A. Evergreen

Explanation: Evergreen is an open-source software known for its stability, robustness, flexibility, security, and user-friendliness.

Q127. Which ILS is designed for smaller libraries and provides access to state-of-the-art library automation at an affordable price, with dependencies on Apache, MySQL, PHP, and YAS?

- A. LearningAccess ILS
- B. NewGenLib
- C. PHPMyLibrary
- D. PYTHEAS

Answer: A. LearningAccess ILS

Explanation: LearningAccess ILS is designed to provide smaller libraries with advanced library automation capabilities at an affordable price.

Q128. Which open source ILS offers federated search facilities and RFID integration, with dependencies on JBoss, Java SDK, and PostgreSQL?

- A. NewGenLib**
- B. PHPMyBibli**
- C. GNU Teca**
- D. Avanti**

Answer: A. NewGenLib

Explanation: NewGenLib is known for its scalability, manageability, federated search facilities, and RFID integration, with dependencies on JBoss, Java SDK, and PostgreSQL.

Q129. Which ILS is a web-based library automation system for French libraries, with dependencies on any web server, MySQL, and PHP?

- A. PHPMyBibli**
- B. Emilda**
- C. FireFly**
- D. OpenBiblio**

Answer: A. PHPMyBibli

Explanation: PHPMyBibli is a web-based library automation system specifically designed for French libraries, with dependencies on any web server, MySQL, and PHP.

Q130. What does PYTHEAS provide in terms of library application framework and what are its dependencies?

- A. Server-based metadata and information retrieval capabilities with dependencies on JDK version 1.4 and above, MySQL, and Apache Tomcat Web server**
- B. Integrated library management with dependencies on PostgreSQL and PHP**
- C. Web-based OPAC with dependencies on PERL and MySQL**
- D. RFID integration and federated search with dependencies on Java SDK and MySQL**

Answer: A. Server-based metadata and information retrieval capabilities with dependencies on JDK version 1.4 and above, MySQL, and Apache Tomcat Web server

Explanation: PYTHEAS provides server-based metadata and information retrieval capabilities with dependencies on JDK version 1.4 and above, MySQL, and Apache Tomcat Web server.

Q131. Which open source digital library software is known for being an OAI/PMH compatible institutional repository with dependencies on Jakarta-Tomcat, PostgreSQL, Java SDK, and Apache Ant?

- A. Dspace**
- B. E-print Archive**
- C. Fedora**
- D. Greenstone Digital Library Software**

Answer: A. Dspace

Explanation: Dspace is a popular OAI/PMH compatible institutional repository software with dependencies on Jakarta-Tomcat, PostgreSQL, Java SDK, and Apache Ant.

Q132. Which platform builds repositories for research literature, scientific data, student theses, project reports, multimedia artifacts, teaching materials, and more, with dependencies on Apache, MySQL, PERL, and PERL modules?

- A. E-print Archive**
- B. Fedora**
- C. Greenstone Digital Library Software**
- D. Dspace**

Answer: A. E-print Archive

Explanation: E-print Archive is a platform for building repositories of various types of research and educational content, with dependencies on Apache, MySQL, PERL, and PERL modules.

Q133. Which digital library software facilitates the management, preservation, or linking of any digital contents, with dependencies on Java

SDK, Jakarta-Tomcat, and any RDBMS (such as MySQL, Oracle, McKoi)?

- A. Fedora
- B. Dspace
- C. E-print Archive
- D. Greenstone Digital Library Software

Answer: A. Fedora

Explanation: Fedora facilitates the management, preservation, or linking of digital contents, with dependencies on Java SDK, Jakarta-Tomcat, and any RDBMS.

Q134. Which digital library software organizes information and publishes it on the Internet or on CD-ROM, with dependencies on Apache, PERL, Java Runtime Environment, and ImageMagik?

- A. Greenstone Digital Library Software
- B. Fedora
- C. E-print Archive
- D. Dspace

Answer: A. Greenstone Digital Library Software

Explanation: Greenstone Digital Library Software organizes and publishes information on the Internet or on CD-ROM, with dependencies on Apache, PERL, Java Runtime Environment, and ImageMagik.

Q135. Which cataloguing tool provides a MARC 21-enabled multilingual and independent data entry interface with dependencies on WINISIS DBMS and YAS DLL file?

- A. ISISMARC
- B. MarcEdit
- C. MARC Template Library
- D. MARC/PERL

Answer: A. ISISMARC

Explanation: ISISMARC is a MARC 21-enabled data entry interface that supports record validation and cross-database operations with dependencies on WINISIS DBMS and YAS DLL file.

Q136. Which comprehensive utility suite is user-friendly for handling MARC records, with dependencies on the YAS toolkit?

- A. MarcEdit
- B. MARC/PERL
- C. MARC Template Library
- D. YAS Toolkit

Answer: A. MarcEdit

Explanation: MarcEdit is a comprehensive utility suite for MARC records, relying on the YAS toolkit.

Q137. Which tool is a collection of source code libraries and software for reading, writing, and processing MARC records, with dependencies on GCC?

- A. MARC Template Library
- B. MARC/PERL
- C. ISISMARC
- D. Scontent

Answer: A. MARC Template Library

Explanation: The MARC Template Library provides source code libraries and software for MARC records, dependent on GCC.

Q138. Which tool is designed for reading, manipulating, outputting, and converting MARC bibliographic records, with dependencies on PERL?

- A. MARC/PERL
- B. MARC Template Library
- C. ISISMARC
- D. MarcEdit

Answer: A. MARC/PERL

Explanation: MARC/PERL is used for handling MARC bibliographic records with dependencies on PERL.

Q139. Which cataloguing tool supports MARC/PERL format with dependencies on Apache, PHP, and Grep?

- A. MARC2OPAC
- B. YAS Toolkit
- C. Scontent
- D. MARC Template Library

Answer: A. MARC2OPAC

Explanation: MARC2OPAC supports MARC records with dependencies on Apache, PHP, and Grep.

Q140. Which toolkit implements the Z39.50 standard and protocol, with no additional dependencies?

- A. YAS Toolkit
- B. MARC2OPAC
- C. MarcEdit
- D. Scontent

Answer: A. YAS Toolkit

Explanation: YAS Toolkit implements the Z39.50 standard and has no additional dependencies.

Q141. Which Perl-based module facilitates a Z39.50 target, with dependencies on Perl, YAS Toolkit, and SimpleServer?

- A. Scontent
- B. MARC/PERL
- C. ISISMARC
- D. MARC2OPAC

Answer: A. Scontent

Explanation: Scontent is a Perl-based module for Z39.50 with dependencies on Perl, YAS Toolkit, and SimpleServer.

Q142. Which open source OAI/PMH tool requires a Java Servlet Engine, Tomcat, and an RDBMS such as Oracle or MySQL?

- A. ARC
- B. OAI Harvester
- C. OAICat
- D. PKP Harvester

Answer: A. ARC

Explanation: ARC requires a Java Servlet Engine, Tomcat, and an RDBMS like Oracle or MySQL for its operation.

Q143. Which tool is designed for harvesting OAI/PMH data and has dependencies on Java and Apache Ant?

- A. OAI Harvester
- B. ARC
- C. OAICat
- D. PKP Harvester

Answer: A. OAI Harvester

Explanation: OAI Harvester is used for harvesting OAI/PMH data and depends on Java and Apache Ant.

Q144. Which OAI/PMH tool requires a Java Servlet Engine and has been tested with MySQL?

- A. OAICat
- B. ARC
- C. OAI Harvester
- D. PKP Harvester

Answer: A. OAICat

Explanation: OAICat requires a Java Servlet Engine and has been tested with MySQL for its operations.

Q145. Which open-source tool for Interlibrary Loan is ISO compliant and can run from a desktop or a library website server directory?

- A. ILL Wizard
- B. Biblio::ILL::ISO
- C. ROADS
- D. IMesh Toolkit

Answer: A. ILL Wizard

Explanation: ILL Wizard is an ISO-compliant tool for Interlibrary Loan that can run from a desktop or a library website server directory.

Q146. Which Perl-based tool facilitates ISO-protocol-based Interlibrary Loan?

- A. Biblio::ILL::ISO
- B. ILL Wizard
- C. HTDig
- D. SWISH-E

Answer: A. Biblio::ILL::ISO

Explanation: Biblio::ILL::ISO is a Perl-based tool designed for ISO-protocol-based Interlibrary Loan.

Q147. Which subject gateway software provides Resource Organisation and Discovery in subject-based services?

- A. ROADS
- B. IMesh Toolkit
- C. Harvest
- D. Sebra Server

Answer: A. ROADS

Explanation: ROADS offers Resource Organisation and Discovery in subject-based services.

Q148. Which toolkit is a set of tools and standards used by subject gateway software developers?

- A. IMesh Toolkit
- B. ROADS
- C. HTDig
- D. SWISH-E

Answer: A. IMesh Toolkit

Explanation: IMesh Toolkit is used by subject gateway software developers and includes various tools and standards.

Q149. Which text retrieval tool is an indexing and searching system designed for public domain resources?

- A. HTDig
- B. SWISH-E

- C. ASPSeek
- D. Harvest

Answer: A. HTDig

Explanation: HTDig is an indexing and searching system specifically for public domain resources.

Q150. Which open source system is fast, flexible, and used for indexing collections of Web pages or other files?

- A. SWISH-E
- B. HTDig
- C. ASPSeek
- D. Sebra Server

Answer: A. SWISH-E

Explanation: SWISH-E is known for being fast, flexible, and effective in indexing collections of Web pages or other files.

Q151. Which search engine software includes an indexing robot, a search daemon, and a CGI search frontend?

- A. ASPSeek
- B. HTDig
- C. SWISH-E
- D. Harvest

Answer: A. ASPSeek

Explanation: ASPSeek consists of an indexing robot, search daemon, and CGI search frontend for search engine operations.

Q152. Which system is used for collecting information and making it searchable via a web interface?

- A. Harvest
- B. Site Search
- C. Sebra Server
- D. HTDig

Answer: A. Harvest

Explanation: Harvest system collects and makes information searchable using a web interface.

Q153. Which high-performance, general-purpose structured text indexing and retrieval engine is known as Sebra?

- A. Sebra Server**
- B. Harvest**
- C. Site Search**
- D. ASPSeek**

Answer: A. Sebra Server

Explanation: Sebra Server is a high-performance tool for structured text indexing and retrieval.

Q154. Which tool provides functionality to integrate electronic resources under the web and offers flexibility?

- A. Site Search**
- B. Harvest**
- C. Sebra Server**
- D. SWISH-E**

Answer: A. Site Search

Explanation: Site Search provides tools to integrate electronic resources under the web and offers flexibility.

Q155. Which digital library program at the British Library is establishing a digital library information service based on British Library collections?

- A. The British Library's Digital Libraries Programme**
- B. THOMAS - Library of Congress Digital Library**
- C. California Digital Library**
- D. Google Digital Library of Alexandria**

Answer: A. The British Library's Digital Libraries Programme

Explanation: The British Library's Digital Libraries Programme at the British Library Research and Innovation Centre (BLRIC) is focused on establishing a digital library information service based on the British Library collections.

Q156. Which digital library was launched in January 1995 by the Library of Congress to provide free access to federal legislative information?

- A. THOMAS - Library of Congress Digital Library**
- B. The British Library's Digital Libraries Programme**
- C. California Digital Library**
- D. Gutenberg**

Answer: A. THOMAS - Library of Congress Digital Library

Explanation: THOMAS - Library of Congress Digital Library was launched in January 1995 to make federal legislative information freely available to the public.

Q157. Which digital library supports the University of California libraries and was established in 1997?

- A. California Digital Library**
- B. THOMAS - Library of Congress Digital Library**
- C. The British Library's Digital Libraries Programme**
- D. IEEE Electronic Library**

Answer: A. California Digital Library

Explanation: The California Digital Library was established in 1997 to support the University of California libraries and to provide access to digital collections and scholarly information.

Q158. Which digital library scanning project was announced by Google in December 2004 and includes partnerships with Stanford University, Oxford University, New York Public Library, and the University of Michigan?

- A. Google Digital Library of Alexandria**
- B. Gutenberg**
- C. International Children's Digital Library**

(ICDL)

D. IEEE Electronic Library

Answer: A. Google Digital Library of Alexandria

Explanation: Google's Digital Library of Alexandria project was announced in December 2004 and involves scanning books from libraries at Stanford University, Oxford University, New York Public Library, and the University of Michigan.

Q159. Which project, started in 1971 at the University of Illinois, aims to provide electronic versions of the world's great literature for public access?

A. Gutenberg

B. Google Digital Library of Alexandria

C. The British Library's Digital Libraries Programme

D. IEEE Electronic Library

Answer: A. Gutenberg

Explanation: The Gutenberg project, started in 1971 at the University of Illinois, aims to digitize and provide electronic versions of the world's great literature for public access.

Q160. Which digital library is the gateway to cutting-edge research, standards, and educational courses, offering more than two million articles and 100% full-text searchable content?

A. IEEE Electronic Library

B. THOMAS - Library of Congress Digital Library

C. California Digital Library

D. International Children's Digital Library (ICDL)

Answer: A. IEEE Electronic Library

Explanation: The IEEE Electronic Library provides access to more than two million articles and offers 100% full-text searchable content, including cutting-edge research and standards.

Q161. Which digital library was created by an interdisciplinary research team at the University of Maryland and aims to create a collection of more than 10,000 books in at least 100 languages?

A. International Children's Digital Library (ICDL)

B. IEEE Electronic Library

C. Google Digital Library of Alexandria

D. Gutenberg

Answer: A. International Children's Digital Library (ICDL)

Explanation: The International Children's Digital Library (ICDL) was established by the University of Maryland in cooperation with the Internet Archives to create a collection of over 10,000 books in at least 100 languages, freely available to children and scholars worldwide.

Q162. Which German Digital Library Programme funded by the federal ministry for education and research aims to provide optimal access to worldwide electronic and multimedia information?

A. GLOBAL INFO

B. The Berkeley Digital Library

C. Informedia Digital Video Library

D. The Networked Digital Library of Theses and Dissertations (NDLTD)

Answer: A. GLOBAL INFO

Explanation: The German Digital Library Programme GLOBAL INFO, funded by the federal ministry for education and research since 1998, aims to provide optimal access to worldwide electronic and multimedia information, including full texts, literature references, factual databases, and software.

Q163. Which digital library project began as an inter-agency, academic teaming to research collaboration techniques and is currently developing tools to support improved models of the "scholarly information life cycle"?

- A. The Berkeley Digital Library
- B. The Bradman Digital Library, Australia
- C. GLOBAL INFO
- D. The University of Adelaide Digital Library

Answer: A. The Berkeley Digital Library

Explanation: The Berkeley Digital Library project started as an academic collaboration and is now focused on developing tools to support improved models of the “scholarly information life cycle,” facilitating a move from centralized publishing to a distributed, continuous, and self-publishing model.

Q164. Which project at Carnegie Mellon University aims to achieve machine understanding of video and film media, including aspects like search, retrieval, and summarization?

- A. Informedia Digital Video Library
- B. The Berkeley Digital Library
- C. The University of Adelaide Digital Library
- D. The Bradman Digital Library, Australia

Answer: A. Informedia Digital Video Library

Explanation: The Informedia Digital Video Library project at Carnegie Mellon University focuses on achieving machine understanding of video and film media, covering search, retrieval, visualization, and summarization of video content.

Q165. Which digital library is an international organization dedicated to promoting the adoption, creation, use, dissemination, and preservation of electronic theses and dissertations?

- A. The Networked Digital Library of Theses and Dissertations (NDLTD)
- B. The Berkeley Digital Library
- C. The Bradman Digital Library, Australia
- D. The University of Adelaide Digital Library

Answer: A. The Networked Digital Library of Theses and Dissertations (NDLTD)

Explanation: The Networked Digital Library of Theses and Dissertations (NDLTD) is an

international organization focused on promoting electronic theses and dissertations, facilitating their creation, dissemination, and preservation.

Q166. Which digital library was created to give worldwide access to a collection of memorabilia devoted to Sir Don Bradman and is held by the Mortlock State Library of South Australia?

- A. The Bradman Digital Library, Australia
- B. Informedia Digital Video Library
- C. The University of Adelaide Digital Library
- D. GLOBAL INFO

Answer: A. The Bradman Digital Library, Australia

Explanation: The Bradman Digital Library was created to provide global access to memorabilia related to Sir Don Bradman, held by the Mortlock State Library of South Australia. It includes biographical information, digital exhibitions, and a series of scrapbooks.

Q167. Which digital library provides access to exam papers, Australian digital theses, and e-books available at Adelaide?

- A. The University of Adelaide Digital Library
- B. The Berkeley Digital Library
- C. The Bradman Digital Library, Australia
- D. The Networked Digital Library of Theses and Dissertations (NDLTD)

Answer: A. The University of Adelaide Digital Library

Explanation: The University of Adelaide Digital Library focuses on enhancing online access to information, providing resources such as exam papers, Australian digital theses, and e-books to its members.

Q168. Which digital library is hosted at the University of Texas at Austin and is known for its dynamic archive of digital morphology and high-resolution X-ray computed tomography of biological specimens?

- A. National Science Foundation Digital Library
- B. The Cuneiform Digital Library Initiative (CDLI)
- C. UQ eSpace
- D. Traditional Knowledge Digital Library

Answer: A. National Science Foundation Digital Library

Explanation: The National Science Foundation Digital Library, hosted at the University of Texas at Austin, is recognized for its comprehensive archive focusing on digital morphology and high-resolution X-ray computed tomography of biological specimens.

Q169. Which digital library initiative aims to make cuneiform tablets available on the internet, representing the efforts of an international group of Assyriologists, museum curators, and historians of science?

- A. The Cuneiform Digital Library Initiative (CDLI)
- B. UQ eSpace
- C. National Science Foundation Digital Library
- D. The Digital Library of India (DLI)

Answer: A. The Cuneiform Digital Library Initiative (CDLI)

Explanation: The Cuneiform Digital Library Initiative (CDLI) focuses on making the content and form of cuneiform tablets accessible via the internet, with contributions from Assyriologists, museum curators, and historians of science.

Q170. Which digital repository at the University of Queensland holds a wide range of subjects and disciplines, including peer-reviewed articles, conference papers, book chapters, theses, and other research forms?

- A. UQ eSpace
- B. The Archives of Indian Labour
- C. Traditional Knowledge Digital Library
- D. The Digital Library of India (DLI)

Answer: A. UQ eSpace

Explanation: UQ eSpace is the University of Queensland's institutional digital repository, encompassing a vast collection of research materials across numerous subjects, including peer-reviewed articles, conference papers, theses, and more.

Q171. Which Indian digital library initiative, implemented by the National Institute of Science Communication and Information Resources (NISCAIR), provides information on the Indian system of medicine such as Ayurveda, Unani, Siddha, and others?

- A. Traditional Knowledge Digital Library
- B. The Digital Library of India (DLI)
- C. UQ eSpace
- D. The Cuneiform Digital Library Initiative (CDLI)

Answer: A. Traditional Knowledge Digital Library

Explanation: The Traditional Knowledge Digital Library (TKDL) is an Indian initiative by NISCAIR, designed to provide information on various Indian medical systems, including Ayurveda, Unani, Siddha, Yoga, and others.

Q172. Which is recognized as the greatest digital library initiative in India and is part of the Universal Digital Library (UDL) and Million Books Projects, coordinated by Carnegie Mellon University, USA?

- A. The Digital Library of India (DLI)
- B. The Archives of Indian Labour
- C. Traditional Knowledge Digital Library
- D. UQ eSpace

Answer: A. The Digital Library of India (DLI)

Explanation: The Digital Library of India (DLI) is acknowledged as the largest digital library initiative in India and is part of the Universal Digital Library (UDL) and Million Books Projects, with coordination by Carnegie Mellon University, USA.

Q173. Which collaborative project between V.V. Giri National Labour Institute and the Association of Indian Labour Historians aims to preserve and make accessible archival documents on the working class of India?

- A. The Archives of Indian Labour
- B. The Digital Library of India (DLI)
- C. Traditional Knowledge Digital Library
- D. The Cuneiform Digital Library Initiative (CDLI)

Answer: A. The Archives of Indian Labour

Explanation: The Archives of Indian Labour is a collaborative effort between V.V. Giri National Labour Institute and the Association of Indian Labour Historians, focusing on preserving and providing access to archival documents concerning the working class in India.

Q174. Which process involves capturing physical or analog objects through devices like scanners, digital cameras, or recorders, and converting them into numerical values in bits and bytes?

- A. Digitisation
- B. Data Mining
- C. Archiving
- D. Data Compression

Answer: A. Digitisation

Explanation: Digitisation is the process of capturing physical or analog objects through devices such as scanners or digital cameras and converting them into numerical values, allowing them to be read electronically.

Q175. What method can be used to digitize text by converting images of text captured by a scanner into computer-editable text?

- A. Optical Character Recognition (OCR)
- B. Text Transcription
- C. Voice Recognition
- D. Data Encoding

Answer: A. Optical Character Recognition (OCR)

Explanation: Optical Character Recognition (OCR) software converts images of text captured by a scanner into computer-editable text by matching the image of each letter against stored patterns, enabling the text to be read by word processors.

Q176. Which software are commonly used for Optical Character Recognition (OCR)?

- A. Omnipage Pro and ABBYY Fine Reader
- B. Adobe Premiere and Virtual Dub
- C. FFmpeg and Adobe Flash Media Encoder
- D. ASCII and JPEG

Answer: A. Omnipage Pro and ABBYY Fine Reader

Explanation: Omnipage Pro and ABBYY Fine Reader are two commonly used OCR software that convert scanned text images into computer-editable formats.

Q177. What is Virtual Dub, and for which platform is it primarily designed?

- A. An open-source video capture/processing utility for 32-bit Windows platforms
- B. A general-purpose video editor for Mac OS
- C. An image editing software for Linux
- D. A PDF editor for Windows and Mac

Answer: A. An open-source video capture/processing utility for 32-bit Windows platforms

Explanation: Virtual Dub is an open-source video capture and processing utility designed for 32-bit Windows platforms, licensed under the GNU General Public License (GPL).

Q178. Which open-source solution is complete for recording, converting, and streaming audio and video, and includes the leading audio/video codec library?

- A. FFmpeg
- B. Virtual Dub

- C. Adobe Premiere
D. VLC Media Player

Answer: A. FFmpeg

Explanation: FFmpeg is a complete open-source, cross-platform solution for recording, converting, and streaming audio and video, and it includes libavcodec, the leading audio/video codec library.

Q179. Which software is designed to capture live audio and video while streaming it in real time to RED 5 or Flash Media Server software?

- A. Adobe Flash Media Encoder
B. Virtual Dub
C. FFmpeg
D. VLC Media Player

Answer: A. Adobe Flash Media Encoder

Explanation: Adobe Flash Media Encoder is designed to capture live audio and video and stream it in real time to RED 5, Flash Media Server software, or Flash Video Streaming Service (FVSS).

Q180. What is the process called that involves converting analog audio data into digital form by attaching a player to a computer system through an audio capture card?

- A. Sampling
B. Encoding
C. Compressing
D. Streaming

Answer: A. Sampling

Explanation: Sampling is the process of converting analog audio data into digital form by attaching a player to a computer system through an audio capture card. It involves taking multiple samples of the original sound per second.

Q181. Which audio encoder is considered the best MP3 encoder at mid-high bitrates and is licensed under the LGPL?

- A. LAME
B. VLC Media Player

- C. FFmpeg
D. Audacity

Answer: A. LAME

Explanation: LAME is a high-quality MPEG Audio Layer III (MP3) encoder licensed under the LGPL. It is considered the best MP3 encoder at mid-high bitrates and at VBR (Variable Bitrate).

Q182. What does the term 'codec' refer to in the context of audio processing?

- A. A device or program capable of encoding and decoding digital data streams or signals
B. A microphone used for audio capture
C. A player used for sampling analog audio
D. A tool used for audio file editing

Answer: A. A device or program capable of encoding and decoding digital data streams or signals

Explanation: A codec is a device or program capable of encoding and decoding digital data streams or signals, which is essential in audio compression and processing.

Q183. Which MPEG standard is designed specifically for the compression and transmission of digital broadcast television?

- A. MPEG-2
B. MPEG-1
C. MPEG-4
D. MPEG-7

Answer: A. MPEG-2

Explanation: MPEG-2 is the standard designed for the compression and transmission of digital broadcast television, with a transmission rate between 1.5 and 15 Mbit/sec. It is commonly used in digital television set-top boxes and DVD compression.

Q184. What is the primary difference between 'lossy' and 'lossless' audio compression algorithms?

- A. Lossy algorithms provide greater compression ratios**
- B. Lossless algorithms are used in video compression**
- C. Lossy algorithms are not designed for real-time use**
- D. Lossless algorithms reduce file sizes more than lossy algorithms**

Answer: A. Lossy algorithms provide greater compression ratios

Explanation: Lossy algorithms provide greater compression ratios compared to lossless algorithms, which makes them more suitable for mainstream consumer audio devices, despite some loss of audio quality.

Q185. Which MPEG standard is known as the Multimedia Content Description Interface and provides a framework for multimedia content?

- A. MPEG-7**
- B. MPEG-21**
- C. MPEG-4**
- D. MPEG-2**

Answer: A. MPEG-7

Explanation: MPEG-7, also called the Multimedia Content Description Interface, provides a framework for multimedia content, including information on content manipulation, filtering, personalization, and security.

Q186. What is the data transfer protocol known as FireWire (IEEE 1394) primarily used for in the context of DV video?

- A. High-speed, short-distance data transfer**
- B. Long-distance data transfer**
- C. Wireless data transfer**
- D. Audio signal processing**

Answer: A. High-speed, short-distance data transfer

Explanation: IEEE 1394, commonly known as FireWire, is a communications protocol used for high-speed, short-distance data transfer, particularly in the context of transferring DV video

streams from recording devices like video cameras and camcorders.

Q187. Which video compression standard is used by DivX to compress digital video with no reduced visual quality?

- A. MPEG-4**
- B. H.261**
- C. H.263**
- D. AVI**

Answer: A. MPEG-4

Explanation: DivX is a software application that uses the MPEG-4 standard to compress digital video, enabling it to be downloaded over a DSL/cable modem connection in a relatively short time while maintaining high visual quality.

Q188. Which video format is described as having a constant data rate of about 36 Mbps and uses a similar but superior compression technique to motion-JPEG?

- A. DV**
- B. MPEG-4**
- C. Quicktime (MOV)**
- D. RealVideo (RM)**

Answer: A. DV

Explanation: DV is a high-resolution digital video format that uses a superior compression technique to motion-JPEG and maintains a constant data rate of about 36 Mbps, making it suitable for high-quality video recording and playback.

Q189. What is the file format developed by Adobe Systems for transferring formatted documents over the internet to give them a 'printed document' look and feel?

- A. PDF**
- B. DOC**
- C. TXT**
- D. ODF**

Answer: A. PDF

Explanation: PDF (Portable Document Format) was developed by Adobe Systems to enable the transfer of formatted documents over the internet while preserving their appearance, giving them a 'printed document' look and feel.

Q190. Which file format is used for storing and playing audio and video data on a PC, limited to a 320 x 240 video resolution and a playback rate of 30 fps?

- A. AVI
- B. MPEG-4
- C. TIFF
- D. RM

Answer: A. AVI

Explanation: AVI (Audio Video Interleave) is a file format used for storing and playing audio and video data on a PC, with a limitation to a 320 x 240 video resolution and a playback rate of 30 frames per second (fps).

Q191. Which image format is a standardized lossy compression mechanism designed for compressing full-color and grayscale images?

- A. JPEG
- B. GIF
- C. TIFF
- D. PNG

Answer: A. JPEG

Explanation: JPEG is a standardized lossy image compression format designed for efficiently compressing full-color and grayscale images, making it widely used for photographic and web images.

Q192. What is DSpace, and how widely is it used in India?

- A. An open source software for managing databases; used by over 100 institutions in India
- B. A proprietary software for managing digital resources; used by 50 institutions in India
- C. An open source repository application for

digital resources; used by more than 140 institutions in India

D. A cloud-based platform for digital libraries; used by 200 institutions in India

Answer: C. An open source repository application for digital resources; used by more than 140 institutions in India

Explanation: DSpace is an open source software platform used by organizations to manage and preserve digital resources. In India, more than 140 institutions utilize DSpace for building digital repositories.

Q193. What was the initial purpose of the DSpace project when it was initiated in July 2000?

- A. To create a digital library for MIT's electronic theses
- B. To build a digital archive for the 10,000 articles produced by MIT authors annually
- C. To develop a multimedia repository for HP
- D. To create an online courseware platform for MIT

Answer: B. To build a digital archive for the 10,000 articles produced by MIT authors annually

Explanation: The DSpace project was initiated as part of the HP-MIT alliance with the aim of creating a digital archive to manage the 10,000 articles produced annually by MIT authors.

Q194. What is the mission of the DSpace Foundation, formed in 2007?

- A. To develop proprietary software for digital repositories
- B. To lead the collaborative development of open source software for permanent access to digital works
- C. To fund the creation of digital libraries in developing countries
- D. To manage the distribution of digital content through DSpace

Answer: B. To lead the collaborative development of open source software for permanent access to digital works

Explanation: The DSpace Foundation was formed as a non-profit organization to support the community of institutions using DSpace, with a mission to lead the collaborative development of open source software that ensures permanent access to digital works.

Q195. Where is the source code for DSpace kept, and who has control over it?

- A. On a private server, controlled by MIT staff**
- B. On GitHub, controlled by the global open source community**
- C. Within a source code control system, controlled by a small group of 'committers'**
- D. On a cloud platform, controlled by the DSpace Foundation**

Answer: C. Within a source code control system, controlled by a small group of 'committers'

Explanation: The source code for DSpace is kept within a source code control system that allows for tracking changes over time. Control of the source code repository is given to a small group of 'committers' who manage changes and release new versions of the software.

Q196. What licenses are the DSpace official documentation and Aberystwyth University courseware available under?

- A. GNU General Public License and Creative Commons Attribution License**
- B. MIT License and Apache License**
- C. Proprietary License and GNU Lesser General Public License**
- D. Creative Commons Public Domain Dedication and BSD License**

Answer: A. GNU General Public License and Creative Commons Attribution License

Explanation: The DSpace official documentation and the courseware developed by Aberystwyth University are available under the GNU General

Public License and the Creative Commons Attribution License, allowing for distribution and modification of these documents.

Q197. How is digital content in DSpace organized and accessed?

- A. Through a flat list of documents**
- B. In an organized tree structure of Community and Collections**
- C. By a random content generator**
- D. Only via external search engines**

Answer: B. In an organized tree structure of Community and Collections

Explanation: DSpace organizes its digital content in a hierarchical tree structure consisting of Communities and Collections, allowing users to browse or search within this structure to access individual items.

Q198. What search engine is built within DSpace for searching the digital content?

- A. Google**
- B. Bing**
- C. Lucene**
- D. Elasticsearch**

Answer: C. Lucene

Explanation: DSpace uses the Lucene search engine, which is a Java freeware, to enable full-text searching of uploaded text content and metadata.

Q199. Which of the following methods is NOT used for navigating content in DSpace?

- A. Keyword search in metadata or full-text**
- B. Faceted browsing through any field in the item description**
- C. Browsing through an interactive map interface**
- D. External references like Handles**

Answer: C. Browsing through an interactive map interface

Explanation: DSpace provides several navigation methods including keyword search, faceted

browsing, and using external references such as Handles. However, browsing through an interactive map interface is not a feature of DSpace.

Q200. What types of files can be hosted in DSpace repositories?

- A. Only text-based materials
- B. Only images and videos
- C. Any type of uploaded file
- D. Only proprietary file formats

Answer: C. Any type of uploaded file

Explanation: While DSpace is primarily known for hosting text-based materials, it can accommodate any type of file, which are stored in the system as "Bitstreams" after ingestion.

Q201. How does DSpace optimize its content for Google Scholar indexing?

- A. By using specific metadata in the page footers
- B. By adding metadata in the page head tags
- C. By integrating directly with Google's API
- D. By hosting files only in Google Drive

Answer: B. By adding metadata in the page head tags

Explanation: DSpace optimizes its content for indexing in Google Scholar by including specific metadata in the page head tags, which helps in better indexing and discoverability through Google Scholar.

Q202. What is the role of OpenURL support in DSpace?

- A. It enables social media sharing of content
- B. It provides a universal link to purchase digital content
- C. It links metadata through the SFX server
- D. It facilitates live streaming of digital content

Answer: C. It links metadata through the SFX server

Explanation: DSpace supports the OpenURL protocol via linking server software like the SFX

server, which uses Dublin Core metadata to display an OpenURL link on every item page, enhancing the ability to link and reference content.

Q203. What is the purpose of the Choice Management and Authority Control framework in DSpace?

- A. To manage user access rights
- B. To control the choice of values for metadata fields
- C. To generate automated reports
- D. To handle file uploads

Answer: B. To control the choice of values for metadata fields

Explanation: The Choice Management and Authority Control framework in DSpace allows users to define plug-in classes that control the selection of values for metadata fields, ensuring consistent and accurate metadata entry.

Q204. Which of the following is NOT a type of license supported by DSpace?

- A. Collection and Community Licenses
- B. License granted by the submitter to the repository
- C. Creative Commons Support for DSpace Items
- D. Proprietary Software Licenses

Answer: D. Proprietary Software Licenses

Explanation: DSpace supports various licenses like Collection and Community Licenses, licenses granted by the submitter, and Creative Commons licenses. However, it does not deal with proprietary software licenses.

Q205. How does DSpace ensure persistent access to items, collections, and communities?

- A. By storing items on multiple servers
- B. By creating a persistent identifier for each item using the CNRI Handle System
- C. By maintaining a backup system
- D. By using temporary URLs

Answer: B. By creating a persistent identifier for each item using the CNRI Handle System

Explanation: DSpace uses the CNRI Handle System to create persistent identifiers for items, collections, and communities, ensuring stable and reliable references to these digital assets.

Q206. What is the function of the batch item importer in DSpace?

- A. To export items to external databases
- B. To generate reports on repository usage
- C. To turn an external SIP (an XML metadata document with content files) into an 'in progress submission' object
- D. To manage user access permissions

Answer: C. To turn an external SIP (an XML metadata document with content files) into an 'in progress submission' object

Explanation: The batch item importer in DSpace converts an external Submission Information Package (SIP) into an 'in progress submission' object, which is then processed further in the repository.

Q207. What happens to the In Progress Submission object once a workflow process is completed in DSpace?

- A. It is archived in a separate database
- B. It is converted into a fully archived item by the item installer
- C. It is deleted from the system
- D. It is returned to the submitter for review

Answer: B. It is converted into a fully archived item by the item installer

Explanation: Once the workflow process is completed, the In Progress Submission object is converted into a fully archived item by the item installer, which assigns identifiers, adds metadata, and indexes the item for search and retrieval.

Q208. What role does the provenance message play in the DSpace ingest process?

- A. It stores the full text of the document
- B. It tracks the changes made to the item during the submission and ingest process
- C. It creates user accounts for the repository
- D. It manages metadata translation

Answer: B. It tracks the changes made to the item during the submission and ingest process

Explanation: The provenance message in DSpace records important details such as filenames and checksums during the submission and ingest process, helping track how the item has changed since its initial submission.

Q209. What is the purpose of OAI support in DSpace?

- A. To manage user authentication
- B. To programmatically retrieve metadata from several sources
- C. To edit metadata directly in the repository
- D. To secure content within the repository

Answer: B. To programmatically retrieve metadata from several sources

Explanation: OAI (Open Archives Initiative) support in DSpace allows the repository to participate in metadata harvesting, enabling programmatic retrieval of metadata from various sources to offer indexing or linking services.

Q210. What is SWORD in the context of DSpace?

- A. A file encryption tool
- B. A metadata editing tool
- C. A protocol for remote deposit of items into repositories
- D. A user management system

Answer: C. A protocol for remote deposit of items into repositories

Explanation: SWORD (Simple Web-service Offering Repository Deposit) is a protocol that facilitates the remote deposit of items into repositories, allowing users to upload content from different locations.

Q211. Which of the following tools does DSpace include for exporting items?

- A. Metadata translation tools
- B. Batch tools to export items in a directory structure
- C. Image editing tools
- D. Automated report generation tools

Answer: B. Batch tools to export items in a directory structure

Explanation: DSpace includes command line export facilities that provide batch tools for exporting items in a simple directory structure, with Dublin Core metadata stored in an XML file.

Q212. What is the function of Packager Plugins in DSpace?

- A. To compress files for storage
- B. To translate between DSpace Item objects and a self-contained external representation
- C. To manage user permissions
- D. To generate metadata for new items

Answer: B. To translate between DSpace Item objects and a self-contained external representation

Explanation: Packager Plugins in DSpace are software modules that translate DSpace Item objects into an external package format and vice versa. This allows items to be ingested into or disseminated from the repository in a specific package format.

Q213. What is the role of Crosswalk Plugins in DSpace?

- A. To manage user authentication
- B. To convert DSpace object metadata to a specific external format
- C. To generate reports on repository usage
- D. To index items for search engines

Answer: B. To convert DSpace object metadata to a specific external format

Explanation: Crosswalk Plugins in DSpace are software modules that translate between the

internal metadata structure of DSpace and a specific external format, facilitating the ingestion or dissemination of content in a compatible format.

Q214. How do Packager Plugins and OAI-PMH server utilize Crosswalk Plugins in DSpace?

- A. For creating user accounts
- B. For handling file compression
- C. For translating metadata during the packaging and harvesting processes
- D. For managing database transactions

Answer: C. For translating metadata during the packaging and harvesting processes

Explanation: The Packager Plugins and OAI-PMH server in DSpace use Crosswalk Plugins to translate metadata between DSpace's internal format and external formats during packaging and metadata harvesting processes.

More info:

Feature	Description
OAI Support	Utilizes the Open Archives Initiative Protocol for Metadata Harvesting (OAI-PMH) to allow metadata retrieval from multiple sources for services like indexing or linking.
SWORD Support	Implements the Simple Web-service Offering Repository Deposit (SWORD) protocol for remote deposit of items into repositories.
Command Line Export	Provides batch tools to export items in a simple directory structure, with Dublin Core metadata stored in an XML file.
Packager Plugins	Software modules that convert DSpace Item objects to and from external package formats. Includes Package Ingestor and Package Disseminator.

Crosswalk Plugins	Modules that translate between DSpace object metadata and external representations. Includes Ingestion Crosswalks (converts external format to DSpace) and Dissemination Crosswalks (converts DSpace to external format).
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Q215. What infrastructure does DSpace use for logging and displaying usage metrics?

- A. SQL Database
- B. SOLR based infrastructure
- C. Custom-built analytics tools
- D. External analytics services

Answer: B. SOLR based infrastructure

Explanation: DSpace uses SOLR based infrastructure to log and display page views and file downloads, providing detailed usage metrics.

Q216. How can usage statistics be retrieved in DSpace?

- A. From system log files only
- B. From individual item, collection, and community pages
- C. Only through external analytics services
- D. From backup files of the repository

Answer: B. From individual item, collection, and community pages

Explanation: Usage statistics in DSpace can be retrieved from the pages of individual items, collections, and communities, offering insights into their usage.

Q217. What role does the Checksum Checker play in DSpace's digital preservation?

- A. Encrypting the content
- B. Verifying that the content has not become corrupted or tampered with
- C. Managing user access
- D. Compressing files for storage

Answer: B. Verifying that the content has not become corrupted or tampered with

Explanation: The Checksum Checker in DSpace ensures that the content stored in the repository remains intact and has not been corrupted or altered.

Q218. What are the primary structural components of a DSpace repository?

- A. Users, Permissions, Logs
- B. Communities, Collections, Items, Bundles, Bitstreams
- C. Folders, Files, Directories
- D. Databases, Tables, Records

Answer: B. Communities, Collections, Items, Bundles, Bitstreams

Explanation: A DSpace repository is organized into Communities, Collections, Items, Bundles, and Bitstreams, reflecting a hierarchical structure for managing digital content.

Q219. How are bitstreams organized within DSpace?

- A. Into folders and files
- B. As individual files without grouping
- C. Into named bundles of closely related files
- D. Into separate databases

Answer: C. Into named bundles of closely related files

Explanation: Bitstreams in DSpace are organized into named bundles when they are closely related, such as HTML files and associated images, facilitating better management of related files.

Q220. What is a necessary pre-requisite software for running DSpace on Windows?

- A. Java SDK
- B. Microsoft Office
- C. Adobe Acrobat Reader
- D. VMware Workstation

Answer: A. Java SDK

Explanation: For running DSpace on Windows, you need to install Java SDK (jdk-6u14-javafx-

l_2-windows-i586) as it is essential for building applications and components using Java.

Q221. Which database system is required for DSpace and what are its essential components?

- A. MySQL with phpMyAdmin
- B. SQLite with DB Browser
- C. PostgreSQL with ODBC + JDBC options and pgAdmin III tool
- D. Microsoft SQL Server with SQL Management Studio

Answer: C. PostgreSQL with ODBC + JDBC options and pgAdmin III tool

Explanation: DSpace requires PostgreSQL for its database system, with ODBC + JDBC options and the pgAdmin III tool for managing the repository database.

Q222. What is the purpose of Apache Tomcat in the DSpace installation process?

- A. To provide a database management system
- B. To serve as a web server implementing Java Servlets
- C. To compile Java applications
- D. To manage project dependencies

Answer: B. To serve as a web server implementing Java Servlets

Explanation: Apache Tomcat serves as a web server that implements Java Servlets, which is crucial for running DSpace applications on a web server.

Q223. How should Apache Maven be installed for DSpace on Windows?

- A. Install it through Windows Installer
- B. Download and unzip it, then add [path-to-apache-maven]\bin to your system PATH
- C. Use a pre-configured virtual machine image
- D. Install it through a package manager

Answer: B. Download and unzip it, then add [path-to-apache-maven]\bin to your system PATH

Explanation: Apache Maven should be downloaded, unzipped, and added to the system PATH to be used properly for managing DSpace projects.

Q224. What role does Apache Ant play in the DSpace installation on Windows?

- A. It acts as a database server
- B. It is a Java-based build tool used for project management
- C. It provides a web interface for DSpace
- D. It is used for network configuration

Answer: B. It is a Java-based build tool used for project management

Explanation: Apache Ant is a Java-based build tool used for managing and automating the build process in DSpace. It should be installed and added to the system PATH.

More info : for running DSpace on Windows:

Component	Description
Java SDK	Development environment for Java applications. Ensure JAVA_HOME is set.
PostgreSQL	Open-source object-relational database system. Select ODBC + JDBC options and pgAdmin III tool during installation.
Apache Tomcat	Open source software for serving Java Servlets as a Web server.
Apache Maven	Software project management and comprehension tool. Unzip and add to system PATH.
Apache Ant	Java-based build tool. Unzip and add to system PATH.

Q229. What are the two main interfaces in Greenstone?

- A. Reader interface and Librarian interface
- B. Admin interface and User interface
- C. Cataloging interface and Metadata interface
- D. Search interface and Collection interface

Answer: A. Reader interface and Librarian interface

Explanation: Greenstone has two main interfaces: the Reader interface for end users to access the digital library, and the Librarian interface for managing and building collections.

Q230. Which metadata formats are supported by Greenstone?

- A. Dublin Core, MARC, METS
- B. RFC 1807, NZGLS, AGLS
- C. XML, JSON, CSV
- D. Dublin Core, OAI, ProCite

Answer: B. RFC 1807, NZGLS, AGLS

Explanation: Greenstone supports several predefined metadata formats including Dublin Core, RFC 1807, NZGLS (New Zealand Government Locator Service), and AGLS (Australian Government Locator Service).

Q231. How does Greenstone handle metadata storage and assignment?

- A. Metadata is stored in a database and assigned via a web-based interface.
- B. Metadata is stored in XML format with the documents and assigned via the Librarian interface.
- C. Metadata is stored in a flat file system and assigned manually.
- D. Metadata is managed through an external system and integrated via API.

Answer: B. Metadata is stored in XML format with the documents and assigned via the Librarian interface.

Explanation: Greenstone stores metadata in XML format with the documents and allows metadata to be assigned interactively using the Librarian interface.

Q232. What are the three indexers available in Greenstone?

- A. MG, Lucene, Solr
- B. MGPP, Lucene, MG
- C. Solr, MG, Apache
- D. Lucene, Solr, MGPP

Answer: B. MGPP, Lucene, MG

Explanation: The three indexers available in Greenstone are MG (Managing Gigabytes), MGPP, and Lucene, each providing different indexing capabilities.

Q233. What are the main functions of the Greenstone Librarian interface?

- A. Gathering, enriching, designing collections, and indexing documents
- B. Searching, browsing, and displaying collections
- C. Managing user accounts and permissions
- D. Hosting external metadata and crosswalk plugins

Answer: A. Gathering, enriching, designing collections, and indexing documents

Explanation: The Greenstone Librarian interface is used for gathering documents, enriching them with metadata, designing the collection, and indexing the documents.